City of Burlington Public Schools

518 LOCUST AVENUE, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY 08016

PATRICIA T. DOLOUGHTY, ED.D.
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
(609) 387-5874 FAX (609) 386-6971

June 23, 2017

Dear City of Burlington Public Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the City of Burlington Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the City of Burlington Public Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the City of Burlington School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 125 samples taken, all but 15 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the City of Burlington School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Captain James Lawrence

Location	Outlet Type	Result (ppb)	Temporary Remediation
Kitchen	Sink Faucet w/ Sprayer	28.3	Disconnected outlet.
Room 116	Drinking Water Bubbler	2830	Disconnected outlet.
Room 117	Drinking Water Bubbler	128	Disconnected outlet.
Room 115	Drinking Water Bubbler	27.2	Disconnected outlet.
Hall at Room 102	Drinking Water Bubbler	128	Disconnected outlet.
Room 206	Drinking Water Bubbler	106	Disconnected outlet.
Room 207	Drinking Water Bubbler	70.0	Disconnected outlet.
Room 203	Drinking Water Bubbler	78.0	Disconnected outlet.
Room 201	Drinking Water Bubbler	24.6	Disconnected outlet.

Elias Boudinot

Location	Outlet Type	Result (ppb)	Temporary Remediation
Kitchen	1 Tub Food Prep Sink	1500	Disconnected outlet.
Room 102	Sink Bubbler	72.5	Disconnected outlet.

Samuel Smith

Location	Outlet Type	Result (ppb)	Temporary Remediation
Room 212	Sink Bubbler	24.2	Disconnected outlet.
Hall at Room 206	Water Cooler	275	Disconnected outlet.
Room 206	Sink Bubbler	69.0	Disconnected outlet.
Room 114	Drinking Water Bubbler	82.0	Disconnected outlet.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.burlington-nj.net. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. James Countryman at the School District Facilities Office, 609-387-5883.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Patricia T. Doloughty

Patricia T. Doloughty, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

TOWNSHIP OF BYRAM BOARD OF EDUCATION

12 MANSFIELD DRIVE • STANHOPE, NEW JERSEY 07874
973-347-1047
www.byramschools.org

BRYAN HENSZ
Superintendent of Schools
Fax: 973-347-9001

ALICE BRESETT
Business Administrator / Board Secretary
Fax: 973-347-8794

June 6, 2017

Dear Parents & Staff – **Byram Lakes School**

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Byram Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, The Byram Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Byram Lakes School**. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 28samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table(s) below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action The Byram Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the drinking water locations be placed back into service.

Byram Lakes School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen Outlet Sink, Room 010 BL-KO-B010-01	28.2	Disconnected Sink, Placed out of use sign Additional Kitchen Sinks for Food Preparation are located in the Kitchen
Kitchen Outlet Sink, Room 010 BL-KO-B010-01	43.2	Disconnected Sink, Placed out of use sign Additional Kitchen Sinks for Food Preparaton are located in the Kitchen

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office at each school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.byramschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Gary Smith, Facilities Manager at 973-347-1047 ext 2308.
For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Bryan Hensz
Superintendent of Schools

TOWNSHIP OF BYRAM BOARD OF EDUCATION

12 MANSFIELD DRIVE • STANHOPE, NEW JERSEY 07874
973-347-1047
www.byramschools.org

BRYAN HENSZ
Superintendent of Schools
Fax: 973-347-9001

ALICE BRESETT
Business Administrator / Board Secretary
Fax: 973-347-8794

June 6, 2017

Dear Parents & Staff - **Byram Intermediate School**

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Byram Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, The Byram Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Intermediate School**. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 31 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table(s) below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action The Byram Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the drinking water locations be placed back into service.

Intermediate School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hallway By Main Office Left Side Fountain Bubbler IS-FB-Main Office-01	155	Disconnected Drinking Fountain Placed out of use sign. Additional Water Fountains located in Hallway.
Hallway By Main Office Right Side Fountain Bubbler IS-FB-Main Office-02	49.7	Disconnected Drinking Fountain Placed out of use sign. Additional Water Fountains located in Hallway.
Open Space Area by Girls Room Fountain Bubbler IS-FB-Open Space By Girls Rm	58.6	Disconnected Drinking Fountain Placed out of use sign. Additional Water Fountains located nearby.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in

plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office at each school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.byramschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Gary Smith, Facilities Manager at 973-347-1047 ext 2308.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Bryan Hensz
Superintendent of Schools

Chester School District
EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

Telephone 908.879.7373
Fax 908.879.8670

Dr. Christina Van Woert
Superintendent of Schools

Melissa Simmons
School Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

Chester Public Schools
Black River Middle School
133 North Rd,
Chester, NJ 07930

Dear Black River Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Chester Public Schools tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Chester Public Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15.5 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Chester Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the twenty (20) samples collected from Black River Middle School, all but one (1) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15.5 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Chester Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Bubbler Water Fountain. Hall by Room 28	18.3	Immediately took fixture out of service

The District has several fountains in the vicinity, therefore no other measures needed to be taken.

Chester School District
EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

Telephone 908.879.7373
Fax 908.879.8670

Dr. Christina Van Woert
Superintendent of Schools

Melissa Simmons
School Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at https://www.chester-nj.org/ .For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Jordan Carroll at the Chester BOE, 908-879-7373 x7322.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

CHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

Telephone 908.879.7373
Fax 908.879.8670

Dr. Christina Van Woert
Superintendent of Schools

Melissa Simmons
School Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Christina Van Woert

Dr. Christina Van Woert
Superintendent of Schools

CLOSTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

340 Homans Avenue • Closter, New Jersey 07624

201-768-3001 Ext. 41116
Fax: 201-768-1903

E-Mail: newberry@nvnet.org
Website: www.closterschools.org

Joanne S. Newberry
Superintendent of Schools

June 27, 2017

Dear Parents/Guardians,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Closter School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Closter School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Closter School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 33 samples taken, only 1 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Closter School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
TMS-NS-1FL-NURSE Tenakill Middle School Nurse's Office Sink	19.5 ppb	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even

cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.closterschools.org . For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Peter Iappelli, School Business Administrator, at 201-768-3001 ext. 41112.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Joanne Newberry
Superintendent of Schools

June 22, 2017

Buildings & Grounds
Lake Tract School
690 Iszard Road
Deptford, NJ 08096

Dear Lake Tract School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Deptford Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lake Tract School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Deptford Township Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **29** samples taken, all but **2** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Deptford Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
CLASSROOM 4 ID # 07LAKE-DW-4	23.2	POSTED DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY
KITCHEN ID #20LAKE-KC-KIT	34.4	**POSTED** **DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY**

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.deptford.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Sheairs at the Buildings & Grounds, 856-227-4666.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles Ford
Superintendent of Schools

VINELAND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, LLC
782 S. Brewster Road, Suite H1 • Vineland, NJ 08361

6/20/2017 16:46
Sample # Q3143
Sample Received: 06/03/17
Sampled by: James Eberts (Epic Env.)

Deptford Township Board of Education
2022 Good Intent Road
Deptford, NJ 08096
Attn: Nicholas Sheairs

Lake Tract School
690 Iszard Road, Deptford, NJ 08096

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N.J.D.E.P. CERTIFICATION # 06003

Results in mg/l(ppm) unless otherwise noted

Sample #	Sample Location	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	FD / FL	Lead ug/L	Date Analyzed	Time Analyzed
Q3143-2	02LAKE-DW-W1	6/3/2017	8:15	FD	<2	6/8/2017	21:37
Q3143-3	03LAKE-DW-2	6/3/2017	8:16	FD	<2	6/8/2017	21:41
Q3143-4	04LAKE-CS-3	6/3/2017	8:17	FD	<2	6/8/2017	21:44
Q3143-5	05LAKE-CS-3A	6/3/2017	8:18	FD	<2	6/8/2017	21:48
Q3143-6	06LAKE-DW-HALL4	6/3/2017	8:19	FD	<2	6/17/2017	19:24
Q3143-7	07LAKE-DW-4	6/3/2017	8:24	FD	23.2	6/8/2017	21:55
Q3143-8	08LAKE-TL-FACLG	6/3/2017	8:26	FD	<2	6/8/2017	21:59
Q3143-9	09LAKE-DW-6	6/3/2017	8:28	FD	2.2	6/8/2017	22:02
Q3143-10	10LAKE-DW-5	6/3/2017	8:29	FD	<2	6/8/2017	22:06
Q3143-11	11LAKE-DW-8	6/3/2017	8:30	FD	<2	6/9/2017	14:38
Q3143-12	12LAKE-DW-7	6/3/2017	8:31	FD	4.6	6/9/2017	14:42
Q3143-13	13LAKE-DW-10	6/3/2017	8:31	FD	4.9	6/9/2017	14:45
Q3143-14	14LAKE-DW-9	6/3/2017	8:32	FD	2.9	6/9/2017	14:49
Q3143-15	15LAKE-DW-11	6/3/2017	8:33	FD	3.9	6/9/2017	15:14
Q3143-16	16LAKE-DW-HALL3	6/3/2017	8:35	FD	<2	6/9/2017	15:18
Q3143-17	17LAKE-DW-14	6/3/2017	8:35	FD	2.7	6/9/2017	15:22
Q3143-18	18LAKE-DW-15	6/3/2017	8:37	FD	<2	6/9/2017	15:25
Q3143-19	19LAKE-DW-16	6/3/2017	8:38	FD	2.0	6/9/2017	15:29
Q3143-20	20LAKE-KC-KIT	6/3/2017	8:40	FD	34.4	6/9/2017	15:32
Q3143-21	21LAKE-NS-NUR	6/3/2017	8:42	FD	11.0	6/9/2017	15:36
Q3143-22	22LAKE-DW-18	6/3/2017	8:45	FD	2.8	6/9/2017	15:40
Q3143-23	23LAKE-DW-HALL2	6/3/2017	8:47	FD	5.0	6/9/2017	15:43
Q3143-24	24LAKE-DW-HALL1	6/3/2017	8:47	FD	8.1	6/9/2017	15:47
Q3143-25	25LAKE-DW-19	6/3/2017	8:48	FD	4.3	6/9/2017	16:50
Q3143-26	26LAKE-DW-20	6/3/2017	8:51	FD	3.8	6/9/2017	16:54
Q3143-27	27LAKE-DW-21	6/3/2017	8:53	FD	8.5	6/9/2017	16:58
Q3143-28	28LAKE-DW-22	6/3/2017	8:55	FD	2.9	6/9/2017	17:01
Q3143-29	29LAKE-DW-24	6/3/2017	8:57	FD	3.0	6/9/2017	17:05
Q3143-30	30LAKE-DW-25	6/3/2017	8:58	FD	4.2	6/9/2017	17:08

Note: FD represents First Draw and FL respresents Flushed sample

Latish Menghani
Laboratory Director

Office: (856) 692-6800 • Fax: (856) 692-3700 • Email: vinelandlab@comcast.net • Website: www.vinelandlab.com

June 22, 2017

Buildings & Grounds
Oak Valley School
525 College Boulevard
Wenonah, NJ 08090

Dear Oak Valley School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Deptford Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Oak Valley School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Deptford Township Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **29** samples taken, all but **2** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Deptford Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
CLASSROOM 3 ID # 23OAK-DW-3	58.0	POSTED DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM 22 ID# 28OAK-DW-22	17.3	POSTED DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.deptford.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Sheairs at the Buildings & Grounds, 856-227-4666.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles Ford
Superintendent of Schools

NJDEP Cert. #06003

VINELAND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, LLC
782 S. Brewster Road, Suite B1 • Vineland, NJ 08361

6/20/2017 17:20

Deptford Township Board of Education
2022 Good Intent Road
Deptford, NJ 08096
Attn: Nicholas Sheairs

Sample # Q3144
Sample Received: 06/05/2017
Sampled by: James Eberts (Epic Env.)

Oak Valley School
525 College Boulevard, Wenonah, NJ 08090

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N.J.D.E.P. CERTIFICATION # 06003

Results in mg/l(ppm) unless otherwise noted

Sample #	Sample Location	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	FD / FL	Lead ug/L	Date Analyzed	Time Analyzed
Q3144-2	02OAK-NS-NUR	6/3/2017	10:18	FD	3.9	6/9/2017	17:15
Q3144-3	03OAK-DW-9	6/3/2017	10:19	FD	4.8	6/9/2017	17:19
Q3144-4	04OAK-CS-10	6/3/2017	10:20	FD	5.1	6/9/2017	17:44
Q3144-5	05OAK-DW-11	6/3/2017	10:22	FD	5.2	6/9/2017	17:48
Q3144-6	06OAK-DW-15	6/3/2017	10:24	FD	7.8	6/9/2017	17:51
Q3144-7	07OAK-DW-12	6/3/2017	10:24	FD	11.5	6/9/2017	17:55
Q3144-8	08OAK-DW-14	6/3/2017	10:26	FD	5.3	6/9/2017	17:59
Q3144-9	09OAK-DW-13	6/3/2017	10:27	FD	3.6	6/9/2017	18:02
Q3144-10	10OAK-KC-KIT	6/3/2017	10:28	FD	9.5	6/9/2017	18:06
Q3144-11	11OAK-DW-HALL3	6/3/2017	10:28	FD	2.6	6/9/2017	18:10
Q3144-12	12OAK-DW-17	6/3/2017	10:29	FD	3.1	6/9/2017	18:13
Q3144-13	13OAK-DW-16	6/3/2017	10:30	FD	<2	6/9/2017	18:17
Q3144-14	14OAK-DW-19	6/3/2017	10:31	FD	14.6	6/12/2017	13:45
Q3144-15	15OAK-DW-18	6/3/2017	10:32	FD	7.0	6/12/2017	13:48
Q3144-16	16OAK-DW-21	6/3/2017	10:32	FD	5.1	6/12/2017	13:52
Q3144-17	17OAK-DW-20	6/3/2017	10:33	FD	3.2	6/12/2017	13:56
Q3144-18	18OAK-DW-8	6/3/2017	10:39	FD	9.6	6/12/2017	13:59
Q3144-19	19OAK-DW-HALL1	6/3/2017	10:39	FD	6.3	6/12/2017	14:03
Q3144-20	20OAK-TL-FACUL	6/3/2017	10:42	FD	2.3	6/12/2017	14:06
Q3144-21	21OAK-DW-5	6/3/2017	10:43	FD	3.3	6/12/2017	14:10
Q3144-22	22OAK-DW-6	6/3/2017	10:43	FD	5.3	6/12/2017	15:24
Q3144-23	23OAK-DW-3	6/3/2017	10:44	FD	58.0	6/12/2017	15:28
Q3144-24	24OAK-DW-4	6/3/2017	10:44	FD	4.5	6/12/2017	15:31
Q3144-25	25OAK-DW-HALL2	6/3/2017	10:45	FD	5.1	6/12/2017	15:35
Q3144-26	26OAK-DW-1	6/3/2017	10:46	FD	7.9	6/12/2017	15:38
Q3144-27	27OAK-DW-2	6/3/2017	10:46	FD	3.4	6/12/2017	15:42
Q3144-28	28OAK-DW-22	6/3/2017	10:48	FD	17.3	6/12/2017	15:45
Q3144-29	29OAK-DW-23	6/3/2017	10:49	FD	4.8	6/12/2017	15:49
Q3144-30	30OAK-DW-24	6/3/2017	10:50	FD	4.7	6/12/2017	15:53

Note: FD represents First Draw and FL respresents Flushed sample

Latish Menghani
Laboratory Director

Office: (856) 692-6800 • Fax: (856) 692-3700 • Email: vinelandlab@comcast.net • Website: www.vinelandlab.com

June 22, 2017

Buildings & Grounds
Shady Lane School
130 Peach Street
Westville, NJ 08093

Dear Shady Lane School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Deptford Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Shady Lane School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Deptford Township Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **47** samples taken, all but **1** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Deptford Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
CLASSROOM 8 ID # 23-SHAD-CS-8	23.9	**POSTED DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY**

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children,

lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.deptford.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Sheairs at the Buildings & Grounds, 856-227-4666.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles Ford
Superintendent of Schools

VINELAND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, LLC
782 S. Brewster Road, Suite H1 • Vineland, NJ 08361

6/20/2017 19:13

Deptford Township Board of Education
2022 Good Intent Road
Deptford, NJ 08096
Attn: Nicholas Shcairs

Sample # Q3145
Sample Received: 6/5/17
Sampled by: James Eberts (Epic Env.)

Shady Lane School
130 Peach Streeet, Westville, NJ 08093

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N.J.D.E.P. CERTIFICATION # 06003

Results in mg/l(ppm) unless otherwise noted

Sample #	Sample Location	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	FD / FL	Lead ug/L	Date Analyzed	Time Analyzed
Q3145-2	02-SHAD-DW-HALL1	6/3/2017	9:23	FD	<2	6/12/2017	16:21
Q3145-3	03-SHAD-SO-OLDNUR	6/3/2017	9:26	FD	<2	6/12/2017	16:25
Q3145-4	04-SHAD-DW-26	6/3/2017	9:27	FD	8.4	6/12/2017	16:29
Q3145-5	05-SHAD-DW-25	6/3/2017	9:28	FD	<2	6/12/2017	16:32
Q3145-6	06-SHAD-DW-24	6/3/2017	9:30	FD	<2	6/12/2017	16:36
Q3145-7	07-SHAD-LC-KIT	6/3/2017	9:31	FD	2.9	6/12/2017	16:40
Q3145-8	08-SHAD-SO-COMLAB	6/3/2017	9:33	FD	7.2	6/12/2017	16:43
Q3145-9	09-SHAD-DW-23	6/3/2017	9:34	FD	<2	6/12/2017	16:47
Q3145-10	10-SHAD-CS-27	6/3/2017	9:36	FD	<2	6/12/2017	16:50
Q3145-11	11-SHAD-CS-28	6/3/2017	9:37	FD	<2	6/12/2017	16:54
Q3145-12	12-SHAD-CS-15	6/3/2017	9:39	FD	4.5	6/12/2017	17:43
Q3145-13	13-SHAD-DW-16	6/3/2017	9:40	FD	2.6	6/12/2017	17:46
Q3145-14	14-SHAD-DW-17	6/3/2017	9:40	FD	2.5	6/12/2017	17:49
Q3145-15	15-SHAD-DW-18	6/3/2017	9:41	FD	<2	6/12/2017	17:52
Q3145-16	16-SHAD-CS-19	6/3/2017	9:41	FD	<2	6/12/2017	17:55
Q3145-17	17-SHAD-DW-20	6/3/2017	9:42	FD	<2	6/12/2017	17:58
Q3145-18	18-SHAD-DW-HALL3	6/3/2017	9:43	FD	<2	6/12/2017	18:01
Q3145-19	19-SHAD-DW-21	6/3/2017	9:44	FD	<2	6/12/2017	18:04
Q3145-20	20-SHAD-DW-22	6/3/2017	9:44	FD	<2	6/12/2017	18:08
Q3145-21	21-SHAD-CS-7	6/3/2017	9:48	FD	15.1	6/12/2017	18:11
Q3145-22	22-SHAD-CS-9	6/3/2017	9:48	FD	3.3	6/14/2017	16:56
Q3145-23	23-SHAD-CS-8	6/3/2017	9:49	FD	23.9	6/14/2017	17:00
Q3145-24	24-SHAD-DW-10	6/3/2017	9:50	FD	<2	6/14/2017	17:03
Q3145-25	25-SHAD-DW-11	6/3/2017	9:51	FD	6.1	6/14/2017	17:07
Q3145-26	26-SHAD-DW-12	6/3/2017	9:51	FD	<2	6/14/2017	17:10
Q3145-27	27-SHAD-DW-14	6/3/2017	9:52	FD	2.6	6/14/2017	17:14
Q3145-28	28-SHAD-DW-13	6/3/2017	9:53	FD	<2	6/14/2017	17:18
Q3145-29	29-SHAD-WC-HALL1	6/3/2017	9:54	FD	<2	6/14/2017	17:21
Q3145-30	30-SHAD-WC-HALL2	6/3/2017	9:54	FD	<2	6/14/2017	18:30
Q3145-31	31-SHAD-DW-6A	6/3/2017	9:55	FD	<2	6/14/2017	18:33
Q3145-32	32-SHAD-DW-6	6/3/2017	9:57	FD	<2	6/14/2017	18:37
Q3145-33	33-SHAD-TL-TCH	6/3/2017	9:58	FD	<2	6/14/2017	18:41
Q3145-34	34-SHAD-NS-NUR	6/3/2017	9:59	FD	<2	6/14/2017	18:44
Q3145-35	35-SHAD-CS-4	6/3/2017	10:00	FD	6.4	6/14/2017	18:48
Q3145-36	36-SHAD-CS-3	6/3/2017	10:01	FD	2.9	6/14/2017	18:51
Q3145-37	37-SHAD-CS-2	6/3/2017	10:02	FD	<2	6/14/2017	19:02
Q3145-38	38-SHAD-CS-1	6/3/2017	10:04	FD	2.2	6/14/2017	18:55
Q3145-39	39-SHAD-DW-1	6/3/2017	10:04	FD	<2	6/14/2017	18:59
Q3145-40	40-SHAD-SO-MEDIA	6/3/2017	10:06	FD	3.3	6/14/2017	19:28
Q3145-41	41-SHAD-DW-A124	6/3/2017	10:05	FD	<2	6/14/2017	19:31
Q3145-42	42-SHAD-DW-A119	6/3/2017	10:05	FD	<2	6/14/2017	19:35
Q3145-43	43-SHAD-WC-HALL3	6/3/2017	10:06	FD	<2	6/14/2017	19:38
Q3145-44	44-SHAD-WC-HALL4	6/3/2017	10:06	FD	<2	6/14/2017	19:42
Q3145-45	45-SHAD-WC-APR1	6/3/2017	10:07	FD	<2	6/14/2017	19:46
Q3145-46	46-SHAD-WC-APR2	6/3/2017	10:07	FD	<2	6/14/2017	19:49
Q3145-47	47-SHAD-KC-KITNEW	6/3/2017	10:08	FD	<2	6/14/2017	19:53
Q3145-48	48-SHAD-SO-FACDIN	6/3/2017	10:08	FD	<2	6/14/2017	20:00

Note: FD represents First Draw and FL respresents Flushed sample

Latish Menghani
Laboratory Director

June 22, 2017

Buildings & Grounds
Deptford High School
575 Fox Run Road
Deptford, NJ 08096

Dear Deptford High Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Deptford Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Deptford High School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Deptford Township. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **47** samples taken, all but **5** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Deptford Township has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
E-Hallway ID# 09DHS-DW-01-HALL1	45.8	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
Classroom E141 ID# 16DHS-DW-01-E141	189.0	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY.
AUXILLARY GYM ID# 17DHS-WC-01-AUXGYM	76.0	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
ROTC ID# 18DHS-WC-01-ROTC	18.2	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
STORAGE ROOM BEHIND E143 ID#19DHS-WC-01-143	20.3	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.deptford.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Sheairs at the Buildings and Grounds Department, (856) 227-4666.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles Ford
Superintendent of Schools

VINELAND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, LLC
782 S. Brewster Road, Suite H1 • Vineland, NJ 08361

6/20/2017 16:24
Sample # Q3142
Sample Received: 06/05/17
Sampled by: James Eberts (Epic Env.)

Deptford Township Board of Education
2022 Good Intent Road
Deptford, NJ 08096
Attn: Nicholas Sheairs

Deptford High School
575 Fox Run Road, Deptford, NJ 08096

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N.J.D.E.P. CERTIFICATION # 06003

Results in mg/l(ppm) unless otherwise noted

Sample #	Sample Location	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	FD / FL	Lead ug/L	Date Analyzed	Time Analyzed
Q3142-2	02DHS-IM-01-E133	6/3/2017	7:43	FD	<2	6/8/2017	15:22
Q3142-3	03DHS-WC-01-GYMLOB4	6/3/2017	7:45	FD	<2	6/8/2017	16:32
Q3142-4	04DHS-WC-01-GYMLOB3	6/3/2017	7:53	FD	<2	6/8/2017	16:36
Q3142-5	05DHS-SO-01-CONC	6/3/2017	7:56	FD	3.5	6/8/2017	16:39
Q3142-6	06DHS-WC-01-GYMLOB1	6/3/2017	7:58	FD	<2	6/8/2017	16:43
Q3142-7	07DHS-WC-01-GYMLOB2	6/3/2017	7:59	FD	<2	6/8/2017	16:46
Q3142-8	08DHS-WC-01-OLDGRL	6/3/2017	8:08	FD	<2	6/8/2017	16:50
Q3142-9	09DHS-DW-01-HALL1	6/3/2017	8:24	FD	**45.8**	6/8/2017	16:54
Q3142-10	10DHS-HB-01-TRAIN	6/3/2017	8:27	FD	6.3	6/8/2017	16:57
Q3142-11	11DHS-SO-01-TRAIN	6/3/2017	8:28	FD	<2	6/8/2017	17:22
Q3142-12	12DHS-IM-01-TRAIN	6/3/2017	8:29	FD	<2	6/8/2017	17:26
Q3142-13	13DHS-WC-01-GRLTEAM	6/3/2017	8:32	FD	<2	6/8/2017	17:30
Q3142-14	14DHS-WC-01-BOYTEAM	6/3/2017	8:34	FD	<2	6/8/2017	17:33
Q3142-15	15DHS-WC-01-VISIT	6/3/2017	8:36	FD	<2	6/8/2017	17:37
Q3142-16	16DHS-DW-01-E141	6/3/2017	8:39	FD	**189.0**	6/8/2017	18:22
Q3142-17	17DHS-WC-01-AUXGYM	6/3/2017	8:41	FD	**76.0**	6/8/2017	18:26
Q3142-18	18DHS-WC-01-ROTC	6/3/2017	8:42	FD	**18.2**	6/8/2017	17:48
Q3142-19	19DHS-WC-01-143	6/3/2017	8:44	FD	**20.3**	6/8/2017	17:51
Q3142-20	20DHS-DW-01-HALL2	6/3/2017	8:48	FD	12.9	6/8/2017	17:55
Q3142-21	21DHS-DW-02-HALL2	6/3/2017	8:52	FD	5.7	6/8/2017	18:29
Q3142-22	22DHS-DW-01-HALL4	6/3/2017	8:56	FD	6.2	6/8/2017	18:33
Q3142-23	23DHS-DW-02-HALL1	6/3/2017	9:01	FD	<2	6/8/2017	18:36
Q3142-24	24DHS-WC-01-HALL2	6/3/2017	9:01	FD	<2	6/8/2017	18:40
Q3142-25	25DHS-CS-01-A118 (1)	6/3/2017	9:05	FD	<2	6/8/2017	18:43
Q3142-26	26DHS-CS-01-A118 (2)	6/3/2017	9:05	FD	<2	6/8/2017	18:47
Q3142-27	27DHS-CS-01-118 (1)	6/3/2017	9:07	FD	3.9	6/8/2017	18:50
Q3142-28	28DHS-CS-01-118 (2)	6/3/2017	9:08	FD	<2	6/8/2017	18:54
Q3142-29	29DHS-CS-01-118	6/3/2017	9:08	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:19
Q3142-30	30DHS-WC-01-HALL4	6/3/2017	9:11	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:23

Note: FD represents First Draw and FL respresents Flushed sample

Latish Menghani
Laboratory Director

Office: (856) 692-6800 • Fax: (856) 692-3700 • Email: vinelandlab@comcast.net • Website: www.vinelandlab.com

N.J.D.E.P. Cert. #06003

VINELAND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, LLC
782 S. Brewster Road, Suite B1 • Vineland, NJ 08361

6/20/2017 16:24
Sample # Q3142
Sample Received: 06/05/17
Sampled by: James Eberts (Epic Env.)

Deptford Township Board of Education
2022 Good Intent Road
Deptford, NJ 08096
Attn: Nicholas Sheairs

Deptford High School
575 Fox Run Road, Deptford, NJ 08096

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N.J.D.E.P. CERTIFICATION # 06003

Results in mg/l(ppm) unless otherwise noted

Sample #	Sample Location	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	FD / FL	Lead ug/L	Date Analyzed	Time Analyzed
Q3142-31	31DHS-WC-01-HALL3	6/3/2017	9:11	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:27
Q3142-32	32DHS-CF-01-MEDIA (1)	6/3/2017	9:14	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:30
Q3142-33	33DHS-CF-01-MEDIA (2)	6/3/2017	9:15	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:34
Q3142-34	34DHS-SO-01-MEDIA	6/3/2017	9:15	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:37
Q3142-35	35DHS-WC-01-MEDIA2	6/3/2017	9:18	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:41
Q3142-36	36DHS-WC-01-MEDIA1	6/3/2017	9:18	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:45
Q3142-37	37DHS-SO-01-MEDOFF	6/3/2017	9:20	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:48
Q3142-38	38DHS-WC-02-HALL1	6/3/2017	9:25	FD	<2	6/8/2017	19:52
Q3142-39	39DHS-DW-01-HALL5	6/3/2017	9:26	FD	10.9	6/8/2017	20:36
Q3142-40	40DHS-NS-01-NUR	6/3/2017	9:33	FD	<2	6/8/2017	20:40
Q3142-41	41DHS-WC-01-HALL6	6/3/2017	9:35	FD	<2	6/8/2017	20:43
Q3142-42	42DHS-DW-01-HALL6	6/3/2017	9:35	FD	5.8	6/8/2017	20:47
Q3142-43	43DHS-WC-01-CAFE1	6/3/2017	9:37	FD	<2	6/8/2017	20:50
Q3142-44	44DHS-WC-01-CAFE2	6/3/2017	9:38	FD	<2	6/8/2017	20:54
Q3142-45	45DHS-CF-01-KIT	6/3/2017	9:42	FD	3.1	6/8/2017	20:57
Q3142-46	46DHS-KC-01-KIT	6/3/2017	9:44	FD	<2	6/8/2017	21:01
Q3142-47	47DHS-IM-01-KIT	6/3/2017	9:46	FD	<2	6/8/2017	21:05
Q3142-48	48DHS-SO-FCON	6/3/2017	9:51	FD	<2	6/8/2017	21:08

Note: FD represents First Draw and FL respresents Flushed sample

Latish Menghani
Laboratory Director

Office: (856) 692-6800 • Fax: (856) 692-3700 • Email: vinelandlab@comcast.net • Website: www.vinelandlab.com

June 22, 2017

Buildings & Grounds
Good Intent
1555 Good Intent Road
Sewell, NJ 08080

Dear Good Intent School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Deptford Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Good Intent School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Deptford Township. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **28** samples taken, all but **12** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Deptford Township has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
HALLWAY BY AP ROOM ID# 03GOOD-WC-HALL1	18.5	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
CLASSROOM #17 ID# 04GOOD-DW-17	31.3	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #19 ID#06GOOD-DW-19	95.3	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #20 ID#07GOOD-DW-20	15.6	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #21 ID#08GOOD-DW-21	39.9	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #22 ID#09GOOD-DW-22	87.3	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
MENS REST ROOM ACROSS FROM BOILER ROOM ID#10GOOD-SO-MENRR	19.6	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #1 ID#16GOOD-DW-1	43.2	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #2 ID#19GOOD-DW-2	17.3	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #4 ID#21GOOD-DW-4	18.5	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #10 ID#26GOOD-DW-10	19.0	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
CLASSROOM #11 ID#27GOOD-DW-11	24.2	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as

a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.deptford.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Sheairs at the Buildings and Grounds Department, (856) 227-4666.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles Ford
Superintendent of Schools

N.J.D.E.P. Cert. #06003

VINELAND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, LLC
782 S. Brewster Road, Suite B1 • Vineland, NJ 08361

6/20/2017 16:12
Sample # Q3141
Sample Received: 06/05/17
Sampled by: James Eberts (Epic Env.)

Deptford Township Board of Education
2022 Good Intent Road
Deptford, NJ 08096
Attn: Nicholas Sheairs

Good Intent School
1555 Good Intent Road, Deptford, NJ 08096

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N.J.D.E.P. CERTIFICATION # 06003

Results in mg/l(ppm) unless otherwise noted

Sample #	Sample Location	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	FD / FL	Lead ug/L	Date Analyzed	Time Analyzed
Q3141-2	02GOOD-KC-KIT	6/3/2017	9:59	FD	11.1	6/7/2017	16:19
Q3141-3	03GOOD-WC-HALL1	6/3/2017	10:02	FD	**18.5**	6/7/2017	16:22
Q3141-4	04GOOD-DW-17	6/3/2017	10:02	FD	**31.3**	6/7/2017	16:26
Q3141-5	05GOOD-DW-18	6/3/2017	10:05	FD	<2	6/7/2017	16:29
Q3141-6	06GOOD-DW-19	6/3/2017	10:06	FD	**95.3**	6/17/2017	16:44
Q3141-7	07GOOD-DW-20	6/3/2017	10:07	FD	**15.6**	6/7/2017	17:28
Q3141-8	08GOOD-DW-21	6/3/2017	10:08	FD	**39.9**	6/7/2017	17:32
Q3141-9	09GOOD-DW-22	6/3/2017	10:09	FD	**87.3**	6/17/2017	16:48
Q3141-10	10GOOD-SO-MENRR	6/3/2017	10:10	FD	**19.6**	6/7/2017	17:39
Q3141-11	11GOOD-WC-HALL2	6/3/2017	10:12	FD	<2	6/7/2017	17:43
Q3141-12	12GOOD-SO-MEDIA	6/3/2017	10:13	FD	4.7	6/7/2017	17:46
Q3141-13	13GOOD-SO-NURRR	6/3/2017	10:14	FD	3.2	6/7/2017	17:50
Q3141-14	14GOOD-NS-NUR	6/3/2017	10:15	FD	3.2	6/7/2017	17:53
Q3141-15	15GOOD-TL-FACUL	6/3/2017	10:16	FD	<2	6/7/2017	17:57
Q3141-16	16GOOD-DW-1	6/3/2017	10:18	FD	**43.2**	6/7/2017	18:22
Q3141-17	17GOOD-DW-HALL	6/3/2017	10:19	FD	14.9	6/7/2017	18:26
Q3141-18	18GOOD-DW-3	6/3/2017	10:20	FD	10.0	6/7/2017	18:29
Q3141-19	19GOOD-DW-2	6/3/2017	10:21	FD	**17.3**	6/7/2017	18:33
Q3141-20	20GOOD-DW-5	6/3/2017	10:22	FD	5.6	6/7/2017	18:37
Q3141-21	21GOOD-DW-4	6/3/2017	10:23	FD	**18.5**	6/7/2017	18:40
Q3141-22	22GOOD-DW-7	6/3/2017	10:24	FD	8.9	6/7/2017	18:44
Q3141-23	23GOOD-DW-6	6/3/2017	10:25	FD	7.5	6/7/2017	18:47
Q3141-24	24GOOD-DW-9	6/3/2017	10:26	FD	6.3	6/7/2017	18:51
Q3141-25	25GOOD-DW-8	6/3/2017	10:27	FD	<2	6/7/2017	18:55
Q3141-26	26GOOD-DW-10	6/3/2017	10:28	FD	**19.0**	6/8/2017	15:10
Q3141-27	27GOOD-DW-11	6/3/2017	10:29	FD	**24.2**	6/8/2017	15:13
Q3141-28	28GOOD-DW-12	6/3/2017	10:30	FD	2.5	6/8/2017	15:16
Q3141-29	29GOOD-DW-14	6/3/2017	10:31	FD	<2	6/8/2017	15:25

Note: FD represents First Draw and FL respresents Flushed sample

Latish Menghani
Laboratory Director

June 22, 2017

Buildings & Grounds
Monongahela
890 Bankbridge Road
Sewell, NJ 08080

Dear Monongahela Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Deptford Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Monongahela will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Deptford Township. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **23** samples taken, all but **8** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Deptford Township has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
A-HALLWAY ID# 06MON-WC-01-HALL2	16.0	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
A-HALLWAY ID#07MON-DW-01-HALL7	17.0	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
A-HALLWAY ID#09MON-WC-01-HALL3	31.4	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
A-HALLWAY ID#10MON-DW-01-HALL4	113.0	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
A-HALLWAY ID#11MON-DW-01-HALL5	59.0	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
A-HALLWAY ID#14MON-DW-01-HALL3	20.1	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"
OFFICE WORKROOM SINK ID#16MON-SO-01-OFFWK	72.0	POSTED "DO NOT DRINK" HAND WASHING ONLY
GIRLS LOCKER ROOM ID# 19MON-DW-01-GRLLR	19.4	SHUT OFF WATER AND POSTED "OUT OF ORDER"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead

content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.deptford.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Sheairs at the Buildings and Grounds Department, (856) 227-4666.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles Ford
Superintendent of Schools

VINELAND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, LLC
782 S. Brewster Road, Suite B1 • Vineland, NJ 08361

6/20/2017 15:00

Deptford Township Board of Education
2022 Good Intent Road
Deptford, NJ 08096
Attn: Nicholas Sheairs

Sample # Q3120
Sample Received: 06/05/2017
Sampled by: James Eberts (Epic Env.)

Monongahela Middle School
890 Bankbridge Road, Sewell, NJ 08080

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N.J.D.E.P. CERTIFICATION # 06003

Results in mg/l(ppm) unless otherwise noted

Sample #	Sample Location	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	FD / FL	Lead ug/L	Date Analyzed	Time Analyzed
Q3120-2	02MON-DW-01-HALL2	6/3/2017	7:48	FD	3.5	6/6/2017	13:29
Q3120-3	03MON-DW-01-HALL6	6/3/2017	7:50	FD	2.6	6/6/2017	13:53
Q3120-4	04MON-TL-010TCHLG	6/3/2017	7:51	FD	2.2	6/6/2017	13:57
Q3120-5	05MON-DW-02-HALL5	6/3/2017	7:58	FD	<2	6/6/2017	14:00
Q3120-6	06MON-WC-01-HALL2	6/3/2017	8:00	FD	**16.0**	6/6/2017	14:03
Q3120-7	07MON-DW-01-HALL7	6/3/2017	8:00	FD	**17.0**	6/6/2017	14:06
Q3120-8	08MON-DW-02-HALL4	6/3/2017	8:03	FD	<2	6/6/2017	14:09
Q3120-9	09MON-WC-01-HALL3	6/3/2017	8:04	FD	**31.4**	6/6/2017	14:18
Q3120-10	10MON-DW-01-HALL4	6/3/2017	8:08	FD	**113.0**	6/6/2017	16:48
Q3120-11	11MON-DW-01-HALL5	6/3/2017	8:09	FD	**59.0**	6/6/2017	16:52
Q3120-12	12MON-DW-02-HALL6	6/3/2017	8:12	FD	6.0	6/6/2017	14:18
Q3120-13	13MON-DW-02-HALL7	6/3/2017	8:12	FD	3.2	6/6/2017	15:00
Q3120-14	14MON-DW-01-HALL3	6/3/2017	8:14	FD	**20.1**	6/6/2017	15:03
Q3120-15	15MON-NS-01-NUR	6/3/2017	8:16	FD	15.2	6/6/2017	15:06
Q3120-16	16MON-SO-01-OFFWK	6/3/2017	8:17	FD	**72.0**	6/6/2017	19:42
Q3120-17	17MON-WC-01-HALL1	6/3/2017	8:19	FD	<2	6/6/2017	15:12
Q3120-18	18MON-DW-01-HALL1	6/3/2017	8:20	FD	5.6	6/6/2017	15:15
Q3120-19	19MON-DW-01-GRLLR	6/3/2017	8:22	FD	**19.4**	6/6/2017	15:18
Q3120-20	20MON-DW-01-MUSIC	6/3/2017	8:24	FD	2.5	6/6/2017	15:21
Q3120-21	21MON-CF-01-KIT	6/3/2017	8:26	FD	3.7	6/6/2017	15:24
Q3120-22	22MON-KC-01-KIT	6/3/2017	8:26	FD	<2	6/6/2017	15:27
Q3120-23	23MON-IM-01-KIT	6/3/2017	8:27	FD	<2	6/6/2017	15:49
Q3120-24	24MON-KE-01-KIT	6/3/2017	8:27	FD	8.1	6/6/2017	15:52

Note: FD represents First Draw and FL respresents Flushed sample

Latish Menghani
Laboratory Director

Office: (856) 692-6800 • Fax: (856) 692-3700 • Email: vinelandlab@comcast.net • Website: www.vinelandlab.com

June 22, 2017

Buildings & Grounds
Pine Acres School
720 Purdue Avenue
Wenonah, NJ 08090

Dear Pine Acres School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Deptford Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Pine Acres School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Deptford Township Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **21** samples taken, all but **3** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Deptford Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
CLASSROOM 14 ID # 06PINE-DW-14	15.9	**POSTED** **DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY**
KITCHEN ID# 19PINE-KC-KIT	24.8	**POSTED** **DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY**
SPEECH ROOM ID# 22PINE-CS-SPEECH	106.0	**POSTED** **DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY**

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.deptford.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Sheairs at the Buildings & Grounds, 856-227-4666.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles Ford
Superintendent of Schools

VINELAND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, LLC
782 S. Brewster Road, Suite B1 • Vineland, NJ 08361

6/20/2017 15:53
Sample # Q3140
Sample Received: 06/05/17
Sampled by: James Eberts (Epic Env.)

Deptford Township Board of Education
2022 Good Intent Road
Deptford, NJ 08096
Attn: Nicholas Sheairs

Pine Acres Early Childhood Center
720 Purdue Avenue, Wenonah, NJ 08090

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N.J.D.E.P. CERTIFICATION # 06003

Results in mg/l(ppm) unless otherwise noted

Sample #	Sample Location	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	FD / FL	Lead ug/L	Date Analyzed	Time Analyzed
Q3140-2	02PINE-DW-HALL	6/3/2017	9:19	FD	2.1	6/7/2017	13:57
Q3140-3	03PINE-DW-8	6/3/2017	9:21	FD	4.5	6/7/2017	14:00
Q3140-4	04PINE-DW-10	6/3/2017	9:23	FD	4.4	6/7/2017	14:04
Q3140-5	05PINE-DW-12	6/3/2017	9:26	FD	4.9	6/7/2017	14:08
Q3140-6	06PINE-DW-14	6/3/2017	9:27	FD	**15.9**	6/7/2017	14:11
Q3140-7	07PINE-DW-13	6/3/2017	9:28	FD	4.5	6/7/2017	14:15
Q3140-8	08PINE-TL-FACLG	6/3/2017	9:31	FD	<2	6/7/2017	14:18
Q3140-9	09PINE-DW-5	6/3/2017	9:39	FD	3.3	6/7/2017	14:22
Q3140-10	10PINE-DW-3	6/3/2017	9:39	FD	<2	6/7/2017	15:10
Q3140-11	11PINE-DW-4	6/3/2017	9:40	FD	3.4	6/7/2017	15:14
Q3140-12	12PINE-DW-1	6/3/2017	9:40	FD	<2	6/7/2017	15:17
Q3140-13	13PINE-DW-2	6/3/2017	9:42	FD	<2	6/7/2017	15:21
Q3140-14	14PINE-NS-NUR	6/3/2017	9:44	FD	2.6	6/7/2017	15:25
Q3140-15	15PINE-DW-A134	6/3/2017	9:45	FD	10.7	6/7/2017	15:28
Q3140-16	16PINE-SO-NUREX	6/3/2017	9:45	FD	<2	6/7/2017	15:32
Q3140-17	17PINE-SO-MEDIA	6/3/2017	9:47	FD	13.1	6/7/2017	15:57
Q3140-18	18PINE-SO-FACDIN	6/3/2017	9:49	FD	11.5	6/7/2017	16:00
Q3140-19	19PINE-KC-KIT	6/3/2017	9:51	FD	**24.8**	6/7/2017	16:04
Q3140-20	20PINE-WC-APR2	6/3/2017	9:51	FD	<2	6/7/2017	16:08
Q3140-21	21PINE-DW-MUSIC	6/3/2017	9:56	FD	3.2	6/7/2017	16:11
Q3140-22	22PINE-CS-SPEECH	6/3/2017	9:57	FD	**106.0**	6/17/2017	16:41

Note: FD represents First Draw and FL respresents Flushed sample

Latish Mengham
Laboratory Director

Office: (856) 692-6800 • Fax: (856) 692-3700 • Email: vinelandlab@comcast.net • Website: www.vinelandlab.com

EAST RUTHERFORD
WILDCATS

EAST RUTHERFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Office of the Board of Education

100 Uhland Street
East Rutherford, NJ 07073
Phone: (201) 804-3100 ♦ Fax: (201) 933-1845
www.erboe.net

June 14, 2017

Alfred Faust Intermediate School
100 Uhland Street
East Rutherford, NJ 07073

Dear Alfred Faust Intermediate School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, East Rutherford Public Schools tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Alfred Faust Intermediate School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within East Rutherford. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the fifteen (15) samples taken, all but one (1) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action East Rutherford Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Nurses Office Bathroom Sink ID# ERFS-1FL-NS-Nurse Office-2	17.8	"DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead

during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4·00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.erboe.net. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mark Kramer, S.B.A at the East Rutherford Board of Education Office, 201-804-3100.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Giovanni Giancaspro
Superintendent of Schools
/lb

Fredon Township Public School
www.fredon.org
p 973-383-4151 f 973-383-3644

Fredon's Mission ● *Welcomes Learners* ● *Fosters Growth* ● *Uncovers Potential* ● *Supports Experience* ● *Inspires Success* ● *Masters Common Core and NJ Student Learning Standards*

Dr. Gayle M. Carrick, Interim Chief School Administrator Mrs. Melissa Lewis, Vice Principal/CST Director
Barbara A. Decker, School Business Administrator/Board Secretary

May 1, 2017

Dear Parents & Staff,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Fredon Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, The Fredon Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the Fredon School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 67 samples taken, only 7 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table(s) below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Fredon Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the drinking water locations be placed back into service.

459 Route 94
Fredon, NJ 07860

Fredon Township Public School
www.fredon.org
p 973-383-4151 f 973-383-3644

Fredon's Mission ● *Welcomes Learners* ● *Fosters Growth* ● *Uncovers Potential* ● *Supports Experience* ● *Inspires Success* ● *Masters Common Core and NJ Student Learning Standards*

Fredon Township School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 32 Classroom Sink - FR-SO-32	33.3	Disconnected Sink
Room 11 Classroom Sink - FR-SO-11	19.2	Disconnected Sink
Room 41G Girls Room Middle Sink FR-SO-41G-02	42.4	Disconnected Sink
Room 41G Girls Room Right Side Sink FR-SO-41G-03	42.7	Disconnected Sink
Room 41B Boys Room Middle Sink FR-SO-41B-02	54.9	Disconnected Sink
Room 43 Classroom Sink - FR-SO-43-01	19.2	Disconnected Sink
Room 44 Bathroom Sink - FR-SO-44-02	24.2	Disconnected Sink

459 Route 94
Fredon, NJ 07860

Fredon Township Public School
www.fredon.org
p 973-383-4151 f 973-383-3644

Fredon's Mission ● *Welcomes Learners* ● *Fosters Growth* ● *Uncovers Potential* ● *Supports Experience* ● *Inspires Success* ● *Masters Common Core and NJ Student Learning Standards*

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

459 Route 94
Fredon, NJ 07860

Fredon Township Public School
www.fredon.org
p 973-383-4151 f 973-383-3644

Fredon's Mission ● *Welcomes Learners* ● *Fosters Growth* ● *Uncovers Potential* ● *Supports Experience* ● *Inspires Success* ● *Masters Common Core and NJ Student Learning Standards*

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.fredon.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Luke Vanderhoof, Buildings & Grounds Supervisor at 973-383-4151 Ext. 1011.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Gayle M. Carrick
Interim Chief School Administrator

459 Route 94
Fredon, NJ 07860

Galloway Township Public Schools
"Where Children and Learning Come First"
101 South Reeds Road | Galloway, NJ 08205
Phone: (609) 748-1250 | Web: www.gtps.k12.nj.us

Annette C. Giaquinto, Ed. D.
Superintendent of Schools

Joy N. Nixon, CPA
School Business Administrator

May 24, 2017

Dear Parents/Guardians and Staff of Arthur Rann Elementary School:

As you may be aware, on July 13, 2016, the New Jersey Board of Education (NJBOE) adopted new regulations regarding testing for lead in potable water in all public schools throughout the State. Regulations indicated that mandated testing be performed within one year of the effective date. As our school district is committed to protecting the health and well-being of our students and staff, we employed a company to test all of our facilities as per the standards established by the NJBOE. This is in addition to the general water testing completed monthly by New Jersey American Water to the incoming potable water. Note that we regularly review the results of this testing.

The NJBOE requirements include water fountains, sinks with attached fountain drinking bubblers, all general use faucets, and utility sinks. In addition to testing required sources, we also tested classroom sinks and other possible sources of water consumption. We are directed as per the NJBOE regulations to implement immediate remedial measure for any potable water source with results greater than the action level of 15 ug/l [ppb](parts per billion). Depending upon the results of the sampling, remedial measures may include, but are not limited to water flushing, fixture and/or valve replacement, pipe removal and/or general cleaning. If it is determined that a source must remain on for non-drinking purposes, a sign is posted that states: "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY."

A table with testing results is provided on the back of the letter. Based upon technical guidance provided by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), we completed and submitted a plumbing profile for each of our facilities. This included identification of all potable water and food preparation sources. Of the 439 samples taken district wide, all but 22 tested (excluding Reeds Road Elementary School, results pending) below the lead action level established by the NJDEP for lead in drinking water of 15 ug/l [ppb]. Please note that 97% of the samples taken throughout the district passed (again, this is excluding Reeds Road Elementary School, results pending). In your school, 48 samples were taken with all but 4 below the action level. This means that 92% passed.

Please note that 8 of the 22 action level samples were located at the Oceanville Facilities Building where no students are in attendance. Staff primarily drink from a filtered water system. The failed locations are associated with old fixtures and/or non-potable use locations that will be immediately remedied. All remediation is expected to be completed over the next several weeks.

The table on the back of this letter identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Galloway Township Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Arthur Rann Room: 18 Sink ID # SK23	52.7	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Arthur Rann Room: Music Sink ID # SK21	35.0	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Arthur Rann Room: Tech Shop Water Fountain ID # WF9	53.1	Shut valve off to outlet and tagged "OUT OF SERVICE". Alternate location available for drinking water.
Arthur Rann Room: CST Office Water Fountain ID # WF10	35.0	Shut valve off to outlet and tagged "OUT OF SERVICE". Alternate location available for drinking water.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our District Office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.gtps.k12.nj.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure in your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead or call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

The Galloway Township Public Schools takes the safety of students and staff very seriously. We are grateful that the water testing results indicated a limited number of relatively minor issues. With consistent flushing, proper maintenance, service to some existing units, and removal of a few older fixtures, we anticipate passing all future testing events. If you have any questions/concerns or need additional information, please contact me at 748-1250 ext. 1016 or giaquintoa@gtps.k12.nj.us. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Annette C. Giaquinto

Annette C. Giaquinto, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

HARDING TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

Matthew A. Spelker
Superintendent of Schools

34 Lee's Hill Road
P.O. Box 248
New Vernon, NJ 07976
973-267-6398
Fax: 973-267-7133
www.hardingtwp.org

June 12th, 2017

Re: Lead Testing Results

Dear HTS Parents:

As you may know, the New Jersey State Board of Education adopted regulations requiring testing for lead in drinking water in public schools throughout New Jersey. Notwithstanding these new requirements, the Harding School District has been conducting testing of our drinking water for many years. However, our most recent test results have revealed an elevated lead count in four (3 sinks and 1 water fountain) out of the forty-three fixtures tested. Upon receiving the results, these fixtures were immediately placed out of service and remediation will be completed over the summer vacation. This remediation will include replacement of the fixtures and/or the addition of filters. The testing results are available in both the middle school and elementary school offices. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at extension 101.

Sincerely,

Matthew A. Spelker
Superintendent
Harding Township School

HAWTHORNE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

445 LAFAYETTE AVENUE – P.O. BOX #2
HAWTHORNE, NJ 07507-0002
PHONE (973) 427-1300
FAX (973) 427-1757
RSpirito@hawthorne.k12.nj.us

Richard A. Spirito
Superintendent of Schools

June 13, 2017

Dear Hawthorne Public School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Hawthorne Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Hawthorne Public School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Hawthorne Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 120 samples taken, all but 9 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Hawthorne Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Hawthorne High School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Girls Locker Room ID # 2-HHS-DW	17.0	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"
Kitchen ID# 10-HHS-FP	19.7	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"

Kitchen ID# 11-HHS-FP	17.2	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"

Roosevelt Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Corridor 1A-2 ID# 9-RES-DW	63.4	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"

Jefferson Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 111 ID# 17-JES-S	17.1	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"
Corridor 3 ID# 20-JES-DW	17.1	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"
Corridor 3 ID# 21-JES-DW	24.1	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"

Washington Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Classroom #2 ID# 1-WES-S	156	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"
Hallway outside Room 16 ID# 11-WES-DW	15.1	Water turned off pending review and correction of condition. Fixture posted "Out Of Service"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even

cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.hawthorne.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Scott Chamberlin at the Facilities Department, 973-427-1300, ext. 2008.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Spirito
Superintendent of Schools

KINNELON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

109 KIEL AVENUE • KINNELON, NEW JERSEY 07405
TEL: (973) 838-1418 • FAX: (973) 838-5527
Website: www.kinnelonpublicschools.org
Email: keanek@kinnelon.org

Kerry A. Keane
Business Administrator
Board Secretary

June 22, 2017

Dear Parents & Staff, - Kinnelon School District

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Kinnelon School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, The Kinnelon School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Kinnelon School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 159 samples taken, all but 12 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table(s) below identify the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action The Kinnelon School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the locations to be placed back into service.

Kiel School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen Sink 1 01-KO-Kitchen -01	17.7	Disconnected kitchen sink. Additional kitchen sinks are in area for use.

Sisco School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hallway Drinking Fountain Chiller by Room 121, Left Side 05-FC-by Rm 121-01	16.3	Disconnected drinking fountain Additional drinking fountains are in hallway for use.
Room 206 Sink 05-SO-206	16.0	Disconnected Sink, Additional sinks are in adjacent classrooms if needed.

Kinnelon High School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Concession Stand Kitchen Sink Left Side 04-KO-CS-01	4680	Disconnected kitchen sink Potable drinking water will be supplied as needed.
Concession Stand Kitchen Sink Right Side 04-KO-CS-02	19.2	Disconnected kitchen sink Potable drinking water will be supplied as needed.

Pearl Miller School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 120 Sink 03-SO-120	30.5	Disconnected sink Additional sinks are in adjacent classrooms if needed
Room 126 Sink 03-SO-126	34.5	Disconnected sink Additional sinks are in adjacent classrooms if needed
Garage Ice Machine 03-IM-Garage	15.9	Disconnected ice machine. Ice packs have been made available. Additional ice cubes are available from kitchen
Room 209/212 Sink 03-SO-209/212	52.1	Disconnected sink Additional sinks are in adjacent classrooms if needed
Room 208 Sink 03-SO-208	148	Disconnected sink Additional sinks are in adjacent classrooms if needed
Hallway Drinking Fountain Bubbler by Room 213, Left Side 03-FB-by Rm 213-01	25.2	Disconnected drinking fountain Additional drinking fountains are in hallway for use.
Room 207/204 Sink 03-SO-207/204	33.5	Disconnected sink Additional sinks are in adjacent classrooms if needed

Stonybrook School

All drinking water outlet locations tested below the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Maintenance Building

All drinking water outlet locations tested below the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office at each school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.kinnelonpublicschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Alan Bresett, Supervisor of Buildings & Grounds at 973-283-1923.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Kerry A. Keane
Business Administrator

Lafayette Township School District

178 BEAVER RUN ROAD • LAFAYETTE, NJ 07848
973-875-3344 • FAX: 973-875-3066

JENNIFER CENATIEMPO
Superintendent/Principal
973-875-3344, ext. 13

GERARD FAZZIO
Assistant Principal
973-875-3344, ext. 14

ERIN SIIPOLA
Business Administrator/Board Secretary
973-875-2359
Fax: 973-875-2663

May 2, 2017

Lafayette Township School District
178 Beaver Run Road
Lafayette, NJ 07848

Dear Lafayette Township School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Lafayette Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Lafayette Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for our building at the Lafayette Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all water outlets including drinking and non-drinking outlets. We are proud to report that all drinking water outlets, including water fountains, were below the lead action level. When we tested the non-drinking water outlets including sinks and hose bibs, we found that nine of those samples tested were above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). The nine locations are noted below and include 5 sinks in the building and 4 hose bibs outside of the building. Although the nine identified locations are non-drinking water outlets, we anticipate replacing these fixtures.

The table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Lafayette Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel and parents and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.ltes.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Jennifer Cenatiempo.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Cenatiempo
Superintendent of Schools

MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS
423 Buckelew Avenue
Monroe Township, New Jersey 08831
www.monroe.k12.nj.us

MICHAEL G. KOZAK, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools
DORI L. ALVICH, Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
MICHAEL C. GORSKI, CPA
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Tel: 732-521-2111

June 8, 2017

Dear Parent/Guardian:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Monroe Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Barclay Brook School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Monroe Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 393 samples taken, all but 11 (approximately 2.75%) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). Over 97% of the outlets tested were below the state guidelines. No food preparation outlets exceeded the guidelines.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Monroe Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room #102 - BB	45.20	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate
Room #101 - BB	16.5	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.monroe.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Gerald Tague at the Monroe Township Facilities Department, 732-521-1500 ext. 5107.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Kozak, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS
423 Buckelew Avenue
Monroe Township, New Jersey 08831
www.monroe.k12.nj.us

MICHAEL G. KOZAK, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools
DORI L. ALVICH, Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
MICHAEL C. GORSKI, CPA
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Tel: 732-521-2111

June 8, 2017

Dear Parent/Guardian:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Monroe Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brookside School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Monroe Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 393 samples taken, all but 11 (approximately 2.75%) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). Over 97% of the outlets tested were below the state guidelines. No food preparation outlets exceeded the guidelines.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Monroe Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 16 BB	656.00	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead

during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.monroe.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Gerald Tague at the Monroe Township Facilities Department, 732-521-1500 ext. 5107.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Kozak, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS
423 Buckelew Avenue
Monroe Township, New Jersey 08831
www.monroe.k12.nj.us

MICHAEL G. KOZAK, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools
DORI L. ALVICH, Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
MICHAEL C. GORSKI, CPA
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Tel: 732-521-2111

June 8, 2017

Dear Parent/Guardian:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Monroe Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Woodland School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Monroe Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 393 samples taken, all but 11 (approximately 2.75%) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). Over 97% of the outlets tested were below the state guidelines. No food preparation outlets exceeded the guidelines.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Monroe Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Comments	Remedial Action
Woodland School Room #114 - Bubbler	90.50	Not used in over 2 years, in a locked room	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate.
Woodland School Room #114 -S	68.30	Not used in over 2 years, in a locked room	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate.

Woodland School Room #138 -S	6,190.00	Hidden/Inaccessible Outlet not Used Recently for Consumption. Accumulation of historic corrosion apparent.	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate.
Woodland School Room #149 - Bubbler	16.4	Classroom water fountain, accessible to and used occasionally by students	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate.
Woodland School Hallway By 144 - Bubbler	63.7	Hallway water fountain, not used by students as it is blocked by student projects and a table	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.monroe.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Gerald Tague at the Monroe Township Facilities Department, 732-521-1500 ext. 5107.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Kozak, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS
423 Buckelew Avenue
Monroe Township, New Jersey 08831
www.monroe.k12.nj.us

MICHAEL G. KOZAK, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools
DORI L. ALVICH, Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
MICHAEL C. GORSKI, CPA
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Tel: 732-521-2111

June 8, 2017

Dear Parent/Guardian:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Monroe Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Monroe Township High School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Monroe Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 393 samples taken, all but 11 (approximately 2.75%) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). Over 97% of the outlets tested were below the state guidelines. No food preparation outlets exceeded the guidelines.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Monroe Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room G317 - S	17.30	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with

the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.monroe.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Gerald Tague at the Monroe Township Facilities Department, 732-521-1500 ext. 5107.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Kozak, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS
423 Buckelew Avenue
Monroe Township, New Jersey 08831
www.monroe.k12.nj.us

MICHAEL G. KOZAK, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools
DORI L. ALVICH, Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
MICHAEL C. GORSKI, CPA
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Tel: 732-521-2111

June 8, 2017

Dear Parent/Guardian:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Monroe Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Monroe Township Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Monroe Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 393 samples taken, all but 11 (approximately 2.75%) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). Over 97% of the outlets tested were below the state guidelines. No food preparation outlets exceeded the guidelines.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Monroe Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 146 - Hose	177.00	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate
Room 141 – S	109.00	Removed from service. Will inspect, re-sample, repair or replace as appropriate

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.monroe.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Gerald Tague at the Monroe Township Facilities Department, 732-521-1500 ext. 5107.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Kozak, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

Montville Township Public Schools

86 River Road • Montville, New Jersey 07045

Dr. René Rovtar
Superintendent of Schools

Phone: (973) 331-7100
Fax: (973) 316-4640

May 31, 2017

Dear Parents & Staff – Board of Education Offices

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Montville Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Montville Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the Montville Township High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 3 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table(s) below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Montville Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the drinking water locations be placed back into service.

Montville Township Board of Education Offices

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Front Lobby Entrance Left Fountain Chiller Drinking Fountain BOE-FC-Lobby-01	35.2	Disconnected Drinking Fountain, Water Fountain has been removed. Bottled water dispensers are provided
Front Lobby Entrance Left Fountain Chiller Drinking Fountain BOE-FC-Lobby-01	50.1	Disconnected Drinking Fountain, Water Fountain have been removed. Bottled water dispensers are provided.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office at each school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.montville.net. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Steven Toth, Facilities Manager at 973-331-7100 ext. 2232.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead,** call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

René T. Rovtar

René T. Rovtar, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

Montville Township Public Schools

86 River Road • Montville, New Jersey 07045

Dr. René Rovtar
Superintendent of Schools

Phone: (973) 331-7100
Fax: (973) 316-4640

May 31, 2017

Dear Parents & Staff – Montville Township High School

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Montville Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Montville Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the Montville Township High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 29 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table(s) below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Montville Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the drinking water locations be placed back into service.

Montville Township High School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Wresting Gym Fountain Chiller Drinking Fountain MHS-FC-Wrestling Gym-02	49.3	Disconnected Drinking Fountain Placed barrier preventing usage. Additional Water Fountains in Area.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office at each school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.montville.net. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Steven Toth, Facilities Manager at 973-331-7100 ext. 2232.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Rene T. Rovtar

René T. Rovtar, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

6/21/2017

Neptune Township Board of Education
Neptune Middle School
2300 Heck Avenue

Dear Neptune Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Neptune Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 25 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Neptune Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen Steamer 1	15.7	Turned off water to steamer.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain an kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.neptuneschools.org/domain/370. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Donald Frangipane at the Neptune Township Board of Education Facilities Department, 732-776-2000 X7815.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Tami R. Crader

Dr. Tami R. Crader
Superintendent of Schools

6/21/2017

Neptune Township Board of Education
Green Grove Elementary School
909 Green Grove Road

Dear Green Grove School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Neptune Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 40 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Neptune Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen Pot Filler 1	41.2	Turned off water to pot filler.
Kitchen Steamer 2	22.1	Turned off water to steamer.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain an kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.neptuneschools.org/domain/370. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Donald Frangipane at the Neptune Township Board of Education Facilities Department, 732-776-2000 X7815.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Tami R. Crader

Dr. Tami R. Crader
Superintendent of Schools

6/21/2017

Neptune Township Board of Education
Early Childhood Center
11 Memorial Drive

Dear Early Childhood Center Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Neptune Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 27 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Neptune Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen sink 1	22.8	Turned off water to sink.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain an kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.neptuneschools.org/domain/370. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Donald Frangipane at the Neptune Township Board of Education Facilities Department, 732-776-2000 X7815.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Tami R. Crader

Dr. Tami R. Crader
Superintendent of Schools

6/21/17

Neptune Township Board of Education
Summerfield Elementary School
1 Summerfield Lane

Dear Summerfield School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Neptune Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 61 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Neptune Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen Steamer 1	283	Turned off water to steamer.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain an kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.neptuneschools.org/domain/370. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Donald Frangipane at the Neptune Township Board of Education Facilities Department, 732-776-2000 X7815.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Tami R. Crader
Superintendent of Schools

6/21/2017

Neptune Township Board of Education
Midtown Community Elementary School
1155 Corlies Avenue.

Dear Midtown School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Neptune Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 67 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Neptune Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen Pot Filler 1	31.7	Turned off water to pot filler.
Kitchen Steamer 1	224	Turned off water to steamer.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain an kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.neptuneschools.org/domain/370. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Donald Frangipane at the Neptune Township Board of Education Facilities Department, 732-776-2000 X7815.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Tami R. Crader

Dr. Tami R. Crader
Superintendent of Schools

6/21/17

Neptune Township Board of Education
Neptune High School
55 Neptune Boulevard.

Dear Neptune High School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Neptune Township Board of Education will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Neptune Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 56 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Neptune Township Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
NAC Coffee Maker	24.3	Turned off water to coffee maker.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain an kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.neptuneschools.org/domain/370. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Donald Frangipane at the Neptune Township Board of Education Facilities Department, 732-776-2000 X7815.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Tami R. Crader

Dr. Tami R. Crader
Superintendent of Schools

Netcong Board of Education

26 College Road • Netcong • New Jersey 07857
Telephone (973) 347-0045 • Fax (973) 347-3676

Dr. Gina Cinotti
Chief School Administrator
gcinotti@netcongschool.org

Mrs. Nicole Sylvester
School Business Administrator/Board Secretary
nsylvester@netcongschool.org

June 13, 2017

Dear Parents & Staff of Netcong School,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Netcong School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Netcong School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the Netcong School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 17 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table(s) below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Netcong School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the drinking water locations be placed back into service.

Netcong School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hallway By Music Room Fountain Bubbler NS-FB-HW Music Room	18.7	Disconnected drinking fountain, Placed barrier preventing usage. Additional drinking water fountain nearby. Providing bottle water if needed.
Child Study Team Office Bathroom Sink NS-SO-CST Room	17.1	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Additional Drinking Water Locations are located on the same floor
Outside Building by Kitchen/Gym Water Spigot NS-SG-Outside Kitchen/Gym	144	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Additional sources of drinking water will be provided as needed for outside the building events.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.netcongschool.org. For more information about water quality in our school, contact Ms. Nicole Sylvester, Business Administrator at 973-347-0045 ext. 215.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Nicole Sylvester
School Business Administrator

North Plainfield Public Schools
63 Greenbrook Road
North Plainfield, New Jersey 07060

Milton Mathis
Director of Operations

908-769-6058
Fax: 908-226-0023

June 22, 2017

Via Electronic Mail
New Jersey Department of Education
leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

Dear NJ DOE Lead Testing Department;

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, North Plainfield Public Schools tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

Our District received and reviewed the lead in drinking water laboratory results from sampling that occurred on May 13th and 14th, 2017 in our schools. Most of the samples had no to low levels of lead and were well below the Lead Action Level. The High School, Middle School, Harrison School, Stony Brook School, Somerset School and the High School Field House/Concession Stand all had zero lead elevations above the NJDOE lead action level of 15 PPB.

Of the one hundred and fifty eight (158) samples collected throughout our school district, only five (5) tested above the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the North Plainfield Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

School	Location	Fixture Type	Lead Concentration (PPB)	Code	Action Taken
East End	Nurse,First Floor	Sink Faucet	19.5	NPEE-1-S-05A	Immediately taken out of service
Watchung Board Ofc.	Conference Room, Fountain	Water Cooler	33.5	NPWB-1-WC-02A	Immediately taken out of service
West End	First Floor Library	Sink Faucet	17.7	NPWE-1-S-03A	Immediately taken out of service
West End	First Floor, Room 1. Left Faucet	Sink Faucet	22.3	NPWE-1-S-07A	Immediately taken out of service
West End	First Floor, Room 1. Right Faucet	Sink Faucet	19.2	NPWE-1-S-38A	Immediately taken out of service

Alternate drinking water sources have been made available to all the locations listed on the table above for both students and staff members.

A complete copy of the test results are available in my office and are posted on our district website nplainfield.org. Attached you will find copies of the test results for East End School, West End School and the Watchung Administrative Offices. For more information, please feel free to contact me at 908-769-6058.

Sincerely,

Milton Mathis
Director of Operations & Auxiliary Services

Attachment

Specialists in Drinking Water Testing Technologies ■ Residential ■ Industrial ■ Municipal

PRECISION ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

2161 WHITESVILLE ROAD TOMS RIVER, NJ 08755 PHONE 732-914-1515 FAX 732-914-1616

NJ Lab Cert. # 15001

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Customer : Garden State Environmental
555 South Broad Street, Suite K
Glen Rock, NJ 07452

Project ID : North Plainfield #6414, East End School
PAS Project ID : P17-2247

Matrix : Drinking Water
Report Date : 5/25/2017

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P17-2247-01	NPEE-1-B-01A	Lead	8.98	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:05	5/17/17 09:09
P17-2247-02	NPEE-1-B-03A	Lead	6.20	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:06	5/17/17 09:13
P17-2247-03	NPEE-5-13-FBA	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:05	5/17/17 09:17
P17-2247-04	NPEE-1-S-02A	Lead	1.15 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:09	5/17/17 09:29
P17-2247-05	NPEE-1-WC-04A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:11	5/17/17 09:33
P17-2247-06	NPEE-1-S-05A	Lead	**19.5**	ug/L	2	4.00	0.850	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:14	5/17/17 10:34
P17-2247-07	NPEE-1-S-08A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:17	5/17/17 09:42
P17-2247-08	NPEE-1-WC-06A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:19	5/17/17 09:46
P17-2247-09	NPEE-1-WC-07A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:19	5/17/17 09:50
P17-2247-10	NPEE-1-B-11A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:22	5/17/17 09:54
P17-2247-11	NPEE-1-B-10A	Lead	0.902 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:25	5/17/17 09:58
P17-2247-12	NPEE-1-B-09A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:28	5/17/17 10:02
P17-2247-13	NPEE-1-WC-12A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:33	5/17/17 10:38
P17-2247-14	NPEE-1-WC-13A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:33	5/17/17 10:46
P17-2247-15	NPEE-1-S-14A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:34	5/17/17 10:58
P17-2247-16	NPEE-1-S-26A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:38	5/17/17 11:10
P17-2247-17	NPEE-1-S-22A	Lead	1.91 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:42	5/17/17 11:14
P17-2247-18	NPEE-1-WC-23A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:44	5/17/17 11:17
P17-2247-19	NPEE-1-B-24A	Lead	0.650 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:44	5/17/17 11:21
P17-2247-20	NPEE-1-S-25A	Lead	12.8	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:47	5/17/17 11:25
P17-2247-21	NPEE-2-S-15A	Lead	1.66 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:50	5/17/17 11:29
P17-2247-22	NPEE-2-B-16A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:52	5/17/17 11:33
P17-2247-23	NPEE-2-B-17A	Lead	0.650 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:53	5/17/17 11:37
P17-2247-24	NPEE-2-S-18A	Lead	7.97	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:55	5/17/17 11:41
P17-2247-25	NPEE-2-S-19A	Lead	2.42	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:56	5/17/17 12:03
P17-2247-26	NPEE-2-WC-20A	Lead	14.0	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:58	5/17/17 12:07
P17-2247-27	NPEE-2-WC-21A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 08:58	5/17/17 12:11

Except for the parameters tested, PAS makes no representation as to the fitness or quality of the water sample taken.

PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit
MDL = Minimum Detection Limit
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
DF = Dilution Factor
ND = Analyzed for but not detected
J = Estimated result
* Federal Action Level

All samples are analyzed in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Protocol

Mark D. Feitelson, Lab. Director

Appendix D

Excel Template for Lead Results

Client : Garden State Environmental
Project ID : North Plainfield #6414, East End School

Field ID	Flushed (Y/N)	Lab. Sample ID	Lab. Name	Lab. ID	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Analytical Method	Date of Analysis	Time of Analysis	Conc. (ug/L)	Rpt. Limit (ug/L)	DF	Digested (Y/N)	Qfr.
NPEE-1-B-01A	N	P17-2247-01	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:05	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:09	8.98	2.00	1	N	
NPEE-1-B-03A	N	P17-2247-02	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:06	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:13	6.20	2.00	1	N	
NPEE-5-13-FBA	N	P17-2247-03	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:05	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:17	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-S-02A	N	P17-2247-04	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:09	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:29	1.15	2.00	1	N	J
NPEE-1-WC-04A	N	P17-2247-05	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:11	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:33	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-S-05A	N	P17-2247-06	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:14	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	10:34	19.5	4.00	2	N	
NPEE-1-S-08A	N	P17-2247-07	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:17	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:42	0.145	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-WC-06A	N	P17-2247-08	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:19	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:46	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-WC-07A	N	P17-2247-09	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:19	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:50	-0.36	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-B-11A	N	P17-2247-10	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:22	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:54	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-B-10A	N	P17-2247-11	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:25	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	9:58	0.902	2.00	1	N	J
NPEE-1-B-09A	N	P17-2247-12	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:28	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	10:02	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-WC-12A	N	P17-2247-13	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:33	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	10:38	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-WC-13A	N	P17-2247-14	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:33	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	10:46	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-S-14A	N	P17-2247-15	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:34	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	10:58	0.145	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-S-26A	N	P17-2247-16	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:38	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:10	0.398	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-S-22A	N	P17-2247-17	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:42	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:14	1.91	2.00	1	N	J
NPEE-1-WC-23A	N	P17-2247-18	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:44	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:17	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-1-B-24A	N	P17-2247-19	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:44	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:21	0.650	2.00	1	N	J
NPEE-1-S-25A	N	P17-2247-20	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:47	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:25	12.8	2.00	1	N	
NPEE-2-S-15A	N	P17-2247-21	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:50	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:29	1.66	2.00	1	N	J
NPEE-2-B-16A	N	P17-2247-22	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:52	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:33	0.145	2.00	1	N	ND
NPEE-2-B-17A	N	P17-2247-23	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:53	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:37	0.650	2.00	1	N	J
NPEE-2-S-18A	N	P17-2247-24	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:55	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	11:41	7.97	2.00	1	N	
NPEE-2-S-19A	N	P17-2247-25	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:56	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	12:03	2.42	2.00	1	N	
NPEE-2-WC-20A	N	P17-2247-26	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:58	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	12:07	14.0	2.00	1	N	
NPEE-2-WC-21A	N	P17-2247-27	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	8:58	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	12:11	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND

Specialists in Drinking Water Testing Technologies ■ Residential ■ Industrial ■ Municipal

PRECISION ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

2161 WHITESVILLE ROAD TOMS RIVER, NJ 08755 PHONE 732-914-1515 FAX 732-914-1616

NJ Lab Cert. # 15001

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Customer : Garden State Environmental
555 South Broad Street, Suite K
Glen Rock, NJ 07452

Project ID : North Plainfield #6414, West End School
PAS Project ID : P17-2255

Matrix : Drinking Water
Report Date : 5/31/2017

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P17-2255-01	NPWE-1-WC-01A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 14:47	5/18/17 10:14
P17-2255-02	NPWE-1-B-02A	Lead	13.5	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 14:50	5/18/17 10:18
P17-2255-03	NPWE-1-S-03A	Lead	17.7	ug/L	2	4.00	0.850	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 14:54	5/18/17 11:23
P17-2255-04	NPWE-1-WC-04A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 14:55	5/18/17 10:37
P17-2255-05	NPWE-1-S-06A	Lead	2.14	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 14:58	5/18/17 10:48
P17-2255-06	NPWE-1-S-07A	Lead	22.3	ug/L	2	4.00	0.850	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:02	5/18/17 11:31
P17-2255-07	NPWE-1-S-08A	Lead	7.03	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:03	5/18/17 10:55
P17-2255-08	NPWE-1-S-38A	Lead	19.2	ug/L	2	4.00	0.850	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:03	5/18/17 11:35
P17-2255-09	NPWE-1-WC-09A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:08	5/18/17 11:38
P17-2255-10	NPWE-1-S-11A	Lead	0.855 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:10	5/18/17 11:42
P17-2255-11	NPWE-1-S-12A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:13	5/18/17 11:46
P17-2255-12	NPWE-1-S-13A	Lead	2.66	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:16	5/18/17 11:49
P17-2255-13	NPWE-1-S-14A	Lead	6.77	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:17	5/18/17 11:53
P17-2255-14	NPWE-1-WC-15A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:19	5/18/17 12:04
P17-2255-15	NPWE-1-S-16A	Lead	2.66	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:21	5/18/17 12:08
P17-2255-16	NPWE-1-WC-17A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:23	5/18/17 12:12
P17-2255-17	NPWE-1-WC-18A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:23	5/18/17 12:16
P17-2255-18	NPWE-1-B-19A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:25	5/18/17 12:19
P17-2255-19	NPWE-1-B-20A	Lead	1.37 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:28	5/18/17 12:23
P17-2255-20	NPWE-1-B-21A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:29	5/18/17 12:27
P17-2255-21	NPWE-1-WC-23A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:31	5/18/17 12:31
P17-2255-22	NPWE-1-S-24A	Lead	1.11 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:33	5/18/17 12:35
P17-2255-23	NPWE-1-S-25A	Lead	0.598 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:36	5/18/17 12:50
P17-2255-24	NPWE-2-B-26A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:40	5/18/17 13:02
P17-2255-25	NPWE-2-WC-27A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:41	5/18/17 13:06
P17-2255-26	NPWE-2-S-28A	Lead	2.40	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:43	5/18/17 13:09
P17-2255-27	NPWE-2-S-29A	Lead	1.11 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:45	5/18/17 13:13
P17-2255-28	NPWE-2-S-30A	Lead	0.598 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:46	5/18/17 13:17
P17-2255-29	NPWE-1-WC-22A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:31	5/18/17 13:28
P17-2255-30	NPWE-2-B-31A	Lead	0.855 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:49	5/18/17 13:32
P17-2255-31	NPWE-2-S-32A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:52	5/18/17 13:36
P17-2255-32	NPWE-2-S-33A	Lead	4.46	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:54	5/18/17 13:39
P17-2255-33	NPWE-2-WC-34A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:56	5/18/17 13:43
P17-2255-34	NPWE-2-WC-35A	Lead	1.88 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 15:59	5/18/17 13:47
P17-2255-35	NPWE-2-S-36A	Lead	2.40	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 16:02	5/18/17 13:50
P17-2255-36	NPWE-2-S-37A	Lead	8.57	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 16:00	5/18/17 13:54
P17-2255-37	NPWE-S-14-FBA	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/14/17 16:22	5/18/17 13:58

Except for the parameters tested, PAS makes no representation as to the fitness or quality of the water sample taken.

PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit
MDL = Minimum Detection Limit
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
DF = Dilution Factor
ND = Analyzed for but not detected
J = Estimated result
* Federal Action Level

All samples are analyzed in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Protocol

Mark D. Feitelson, Lab. Director

Appendix D

Excel Template for Lead Results

Client : Garden State Environmental
Project ID : North Plainfield #6414, West End School

Field ID	Flushed (Y/N)	Lab. Sample ID	Lab. Name	Lab. ID	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Analytical Method	Date of Analysis	Time of Analysis	Conc. (ug/L)	Rpt. Limit (ug/L)	DF	Digested (Y/N)	Qfr.
NPWE-1-WC-01A	N	P17-2255-01	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	14:47	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	10:14	0.0836	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-B-02A	N	P17-2255-02	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	14:50	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	10:18	13.5	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-1-S-03A	N	P17-2255-03	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	14:54	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	11:23	17.7	4.00	2	N	
NPWE-1-WC-04A	N	P17-2255-04	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	14:55	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	10:37	0.341	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-S-06A	N	P17-2255-05	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	14:58	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	10:48	2.14	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-1-S-07A	N	P17-2255-06	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:02	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	11:31	22.3	4.00	2	N	
NPWE-1-S-08A	N	P17-2255-07	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:03	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	10:55	7.03	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-1-S-38A	N	P17-2255-08	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:03	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	11:35	19.2	4.00	2	N	
NPWE-1-WC-09A	N	P17-2255-09	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:08	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	11:38	0.0836	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-S-11A	N	P17-2255-10	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:10	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	11:42	0.855	2.00	1	N	J
NPWE-1-S-12A	N	P17-2255-11	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:13	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	11:46	0.341	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-S-13A	N	P17-2255-12	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:16	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	11:49	2.66	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-1-S-14A	N	P17-2255-13	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:17	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	11:53	6.77	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-1-WC-15A	N	P17-2255-14	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:19	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:04	0.0836	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-S-16A	N	P17-2255-15	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:21	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:08	2.66	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-1-WC-17A	N	P17-2255-16	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:23	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:12	-0.17	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-WC-18A	N	P17-2255-17	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:23	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:16	-0.17	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-B-19A	N	P17-2255-18	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:25	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:19	-0.17	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-B-20A	N	P17-2255-19	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:28	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:23	1.37	2.00	1	N	J
NPWE-1-B-21A	N	P17-2255-20	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:29	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:27	-0.43	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-WC-23A	N	P17-2255-21	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:31	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:31	-0.43	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-1-S-24A	N	P17-2255-22	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:33	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:35	1.11	2.00	1	N	J
NPWE-1-S-25A	N	P17-2255-23	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:36	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	12:50	0.598	2.00	1	N	J
NPWE-2-B-26A	N	P17-2255-24	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:40	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:02	0.341	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-2-WC-27A	N	P17-2255-25	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:41	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:06	-0.17	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-2-S-28A	N	P17-2255-26	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:43	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:09	2.40	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-2-S-29A	N	P17-2255-27	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:45	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:13	1.11	2.00	1	N	J
NPWE-2-S-30A	N	P17-2255-28	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:46	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:17	0.598	2.00	1	N	J
NPWE-1-WC-22A	N	P17-2255-29	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:31	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:28	-0.43	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-2-B-31A	N	P17-2255-30	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:49	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:32	0.855	2.00	1	N	J
NPWE-2-S-32A	N	P17-2255-31	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:52	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:36	0.0836	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-2-S-33A	N	P17-2255-32	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:54	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:39	4.46	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-2-WC-34A	N	P17-2255-33	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:56	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:43	0.341	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWE-2-WC-35A	N	P17-2255-34	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	15:59	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:47	1.88	2.00	1	N	J
NPWE-2-S-36A	N	P17-2255-35	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	16:02	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:50	2.40	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-2-S-37A	N	P17-2255-36	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	16:00	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:54	8.57	2.00	1	N	
NPWE-5-14-FBA	N	P17-2255-37	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/14/2017	16:22	SM 3113 B	5/18/2017	13:58	-0.43	2.00	1	N	ND

Specialists in Drinking Water Testing Technologies ■ Residential ■ Industrial ■ Municipal

PRECISION ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

2161 WHITESVILLE ROAD TOMS RIVER, NJ 08755 PHONE 732-914-1515 FAX 732-914-1616

NJ Lab Cert. # 15001

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Customer : Garden State Environmental
555 South Broad Street, Suite K
Glen Rock, NJ 07452

Project ID : North Plainfield #6414, Board Office
PAS Project ID : P17-2250

Matrix : Drinking Water
Report Date : 5/25/2017

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P17-2250-01	NPWB-1-WC-01A	Lead	1.66 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 11:56	5/17/17 12:15
P17-2250-02	NPWB-1-WC-02A	Lead	**33.5**	ug/L	5	10.0	2.12	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 11:57	5/17/17 12:48
P17-2250-03	NPWB-1-WC-03A	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 12:04	5/17/17 12:23
P17-2250-04	NPWB-5-13-FBA	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.425	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	5/13/17 12:19	5/17/17 12:27

Except for the parameters tested, PAS makes no representation as to the fitness or quality of the water sample taken.

PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit
MDL = Minimum Detection Limit
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
DF = Dilution Factor
ND = Analyzed for but not detected
J = Estimated result
* Federal Action Level

All samples are analyzed in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Protocol

Mark D. Feitelson, Lab. Director

Appendix D

Excel Template for Lead Results

Client : Garden State Environmental
Project ID : North Plainfield #6414, Board Office

Field ID	Flushed (Y/N)	Lab. Sample ID	Lab. Name	Lab. ID	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Analytical Method	Date of Analysis	Time of Analysis	Conc. (ug/L)	Rpt. Limit (ug/L)	DF	Digested (Y/N)	Qfr.
NPWB-1-WC-01A	N	P17-2250-01	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	11:56	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	12:15	1.66	2.00	1	N	J
NPWB-1-WC-02A	N	P17-2250-02	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	11:57	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	12:48	33.5	10.0	5	N	
NPWB-1-WC-03A	N	P17-2250-03	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	12:04	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	12:23	0.398	2.00	1	N	ND
NPWB-5-13-FBA	N	P17-2250-04	PAS	NJDEP 15001	5/13/2017	12:19	SM 3113 B	5/17/2017	12:27	-0.11	2.00	1	N	ND

July 6, 2017

Dogwood Hills Elementary School
25 Dogwood Drive
Oakland NJ, 07436

Dear Dogwood Hills Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Oakland Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Dogwood Hills Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Oakland Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 15 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Oakland Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Water Cooler 2nd FL Faculty Room OD-WC-2FL-FACULTY	23.3	Permanently taken out of service and removed.
Classroom Sink Room 4 1st Floor OD-CS-1FL-ROOM4	18.3	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and

can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.oaklandschoolsnj.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Robert Jacod at the Buildings and Grounds Department, 201-337-3413.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Rachel DeCarlo
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

July 6, 2017

Heights Elementary School
114 Seminole Avenue
Oakland NJ, 07436

Dear Heights Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Oakland Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Heights Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Oakland Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 24 samples taken, all but 6 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Oakland Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Cafeteria Kitchen Food Prep Sink OH-FP-KITCHEN	18.6	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation
Sink 2 Nurse's Office OH-NS-NURSE-2	19.5	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation
Sink 1 Nurse's Office OH-NS-NURSE-1	21.4	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation.
Water Fountain Girls' Locker Room OH-DW-GIRLSLOCKER	24.9	Permanently taken out of service.
Water Fountain Hallway Outside Room 19 OH-DW-HALL19-1	22.6	Permanently taken out of service.
Water Fountain Hallway Outside Room 46 OH-DW-HALL46	24.7	Permanently taken out of service.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.oaklandschoolsnj.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Robert Jacod at the Buildings and Grounds Department, 201-337-3413.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Rachel DeCarlo
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

July 6, 2017

Valley Middle School
71 Oak Street
Oakland NJ, 07436

Dear VMS Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Oakland Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Valley Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Oakland Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 22 samples taken, all but 9 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Oakland Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water Cooler Cafeteria OV-WC-1FL-CAFE	15.9	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation
Water Fountain Hallway outside cafeteria OV-DW-1FL-CAFEHALL-1	15.0	Permanently taken out of service.
Water Fountain Hallway outside cafeteria OV-DW-1FL-CAFEHALL-2	42.2	Permanently taken out of service.
Nurse's Sink Nurse's Office OV-NS-1FL-NURSE	16.7	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation.
Kitchen Food Prep Sink Kitchen OV-FP-1FL-KITCHEN	21.3	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation
Home Ec Food Prep Sink Home Ec Room OV-FP-1FL-HOMEEC-2	15.4	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation

Home Ec Food Prep sink Home Ec Room OV-FP-1FL-HOMEEC-1	16.0	Taken out of service pending retest and remediation.
Sink 2nd FL Faculty Room OV-TL-2FL-FACULTY	29.2	. Taken out of service pending retest and remediation
Sink Board Staff Room OV-TL-2FL-BOARDSTAFF	30.0	. Taken out of service pending retest and remediation

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.oaklandschoolsnj.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Robert Jacod at the Buildings and Grounds Department, 201-337-3413.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Rachel DeCarlo
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Lake Parsippany Elementary School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 26 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/l for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seltz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Lake Parsippany Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 210, Drinking Fountain Bubbler LPES-FB-210	15.2	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Intervale Elementary School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 34 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/l for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seitz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Intervale Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 07, Drinking Fountain Bubbler IES-FB-07	578	Disconnected Drinking Fountain, Bottled water provided
Room 07, Sink Outlet IES-SO-07	22.6	Disconnected sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Knollwood Elementary School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 23 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/l for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seitz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Knollwood Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hallway By Main Office Left Side, Drinking Fountain Bubbler KES-FB-By Main Office 01	26.4	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Additional Drinking Water Fountains In Hallway
Hallway By Main Office Right Side, Drinking Fountain Bubbler KES-FB-By Main Office 02	31.2	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Additional Drinking Water Fountains In Hallway
Room 16, Drinking Fountain Bubbler, KES-FB-16	16.0	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 13, Drinking Fountain Bubbler, KES-FB-13	16.5	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Lake Hiawatha Elementary School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 34 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/l for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seitz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Lake Hiawatha Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Nurse Office, Sink, LHES-MO-Nurse	18.4	Disconnected sink
Room 31 Drinking Fountain Bubbler LHES-FB-31	34.0	Disconnected Drinking Fountain, Bottled water provided
Room 25, Drinking Fountain Bubbler, LHES-FB-25	38.6	Disconnected Drinking Fountain, Bottled water provided

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Littleton Elementary School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of **the 36 samples taken, all but 6 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb])**.
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/1 for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seitz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Littleton Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 18, Drinking Fountain Bubbler LES-FB-18	17.6	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 21, Drinking Fountain Bubbler LES-FB-21	19.4	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 12 Drinking Fountain Bubbler LES-FB-12	18.9	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Hallway By Room 09 Left Fountain Bubbler LES-FB-By09-01	47.4	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 26 Sink Outlet LES-SO-26	18.3	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided Disconnected Sink
Room 24 Fountain Bubbler LES-FB-24	17.8	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Mount Tabor Elementary School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 28 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/l for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seitz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Mount Tabor Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 23 Sink, MTES-SO-23	79.1	Disconnected Sink
Room 22 Drinking Fountain Bubbler MTES-FB-22	16.7	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 14, Drinking Fountain Bubbler, MTES-FB-14	15.6	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Northvail Elementary School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 34 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/l for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seitz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Northvail Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hallway by Gym Left Side Drinking Fountain Chiller. NES-FC-By Gym 01	16.9	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Additional Drinking Fountain Located In Hallway
Room 01 Drinking Fountain Bubbler NES-FB-01	15.4	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 08. Drinking Fountain Bubbler. NES-FB-08	15.6	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Parsippany Hills High School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 31 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/1 for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Soltz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Parsippany Hills High School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room E03 WoodShop Drinking Fountain Bubbler, PHHS-FB-E03	21.3	Disconnected Drinking Fountain, Bottled water provided
Library Drinking Fountain Bubbler, PHHS-FB-Library	27.4	Disconnected Drinking Fountain, Bottled water provided
Outside Concession Stand Sink, PHHS-CS-Concession Stand	24.2	Disconnected sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany- Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Parsippany High School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 32 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/l for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seitz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Parsippany High School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Media Center Sink 1, PHS-SO-Media Ctr 01	19.0	Disconnected sink
Media Center Sink 2, PHS-SO-Media Ctr 02	22.4	Disconnected sink
Outside Concession Stand Sink, PHS-CS-Concession Stand	59.0	Disconnected sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

June 19, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff Members:

Our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, our staff and you, the parents of our students. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has retested your school's drinking water for lead following the new State Department of Education regulations.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the **Troy Hills Elementary School.** Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 33 samples taken, all but 8 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).**
In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has immediately implemented remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The attached tables identify the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Parsippany-Troy Hills Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.
In the coming weeks, we will be working on permanent solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate permanent remedial measures have been completed, follow up testing completed and verification that our water meets or falls below the State requirements of 15ug/l for lead, will the drinking water locations be placed back into full service.

If you would like more information, a copy of the test results is available in the main office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.pthsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Tom Gaveglio, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 973-428-7512 ext. 7302. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood. For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Seitz, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent

Troy Hills Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 10, Drinking Fountain Bubbler THES-FB-10	17.0	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 16, Drinking Fountain Bubbler THES-FB-16	25.3	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 17 Drinking Fountain Bubbler THES-FB-17	58.5	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 14, Drinking Fountain Bubbler THES-FB-14	25.6	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 15, Drinking Fountain Bubbler THES-FB-15	27.3	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 19 Drinking Fountain Bubbler THES-FB-19	20.8	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 23, Drinking Fountain Bubbler THES-FB-23	17.4	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided
Room 25 Drinking Fountain Bubbler THES-FB-25	18.2	Disconnected Drinking Fountain. Bottled water provided

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Point Pleasant Beach School District

299 Cook's Lane
Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey 08742

William T. Smith
SUPERINTENDENT of SCHOOLS

TEL:732-899-8840
FAX: 732-899-1730

Dear Point Pleasant Beach School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. On July 13, 2016 the New Jersey Department of Education enacted regulations requiring all districts to test for lead in drinking water. To protect our community and be in compliance with the July 2016 Department of Education regulations, Point Pleasant Beach School District tested our drinking water outlets on March 30, 2016 and again on June 3, 2017.

Fortunately, the test results are excellent, indicating safe drinking water throughout our schools. Only three locations throughout our physical plant (the Board of Education building's basement, the outdoor concession stand's hand-washing sink, and the Antrim boiler room) indicated elevated lead levels--consistent with infrequently used water. In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Point Pleasant Beach School District implemented immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Point Pleasant Beach School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 86 samples analyzed, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the water outlet that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Point Pleasant Beach School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location.

Facility	**Sampling ID**	**Initial Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Administration Building (Basement)	PPAB-POE	110	15.3	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Antrim Elementary (Boiler Room)	AES-POE	63.3	0.801	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Antrim Elementary (Concession Stand)	AES-S-51	26.7	1.69	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

ND= Non Detectable – Below the detection limit of 0.5 ppb

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

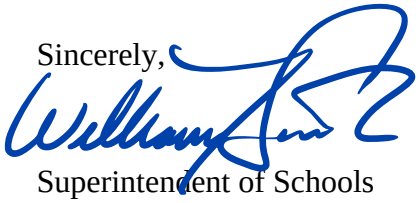
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.ptbeach.com For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mark McNamara, Director of Operations and Maintenance at (732) 899-8840.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Superintendent of Schools

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

To whom it may concern:

On June 3, 2017 the Point Pleasant Beach School District conducted lead in drinking water sampling. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA "3 T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools". A total of 86 drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to.

Of the 86 samples analyzed, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 twenty four hour notification requirements to the Department of Education the table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action Point Pleasant Beach School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Facility	**Sampling ID**	**Initial Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Administration Building	PPAB-POE	110	15.3	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Antrim Elementary	AES-POE	63.3	0.801	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Antrim Elementary	AES-S-51	26.7	1.69	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

*ND = Non Detectable – Below the detection limit of 0.5 ppb

Superintendent Name (Print): William T. Smith

Signature:  Date: June 17, 2017

RIDGEWOOD
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

dfishbein@ridgewood.k12.nj.us
201-670-2700 ext. 10530
(fax) 201-670-2668

June 6, 2017

Dear Benjamin Franklin Middle School Community,

Our school system, committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health, is testing all of our schools' drinking water for the presence of lead, as required to be in compliance with New Jersey Department of Education regulations. The results are now coming in, and we are releasing the information as we receive it for each school.

Following technical instructions developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Ridgewood Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and are testing all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, immediate remedial measures will be implemented for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This measure includes turning off the outlet.

Testing Results for Benjamin Franklin Middle School

Of the 36 samples taken at Benjamin Franklin Middle School, all but three tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet(s) that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Ridgewood Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Room 102 I.D. # 36-2	52.7	Disconnected water fountain
Front of Auditorium I.D. # 36-9	30.5	Remove permanently
Corridor 3 I.D. # 36-24	15.3	Disconnected water fountain – another water fountain available

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

Attached to this letter are the laboratory results for your school. A copy of the test results is also available in the Business Office, 49 Cottage Place, for inspection by the public -- including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents and guardians -- between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. In addition, the results may be found on the district website at www.ridgewood.k12.nj.us.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, please visit the EPA's web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your healthcare providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Lastly, please note that **ALL NON-FILTERED WATER FOUNTAINS WILL BE REPLACED OVER THE SUMMER OF 2017.**

Please feel free to contact me with any further questions or concerns-at 201-670-2700, ext. 10530.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

C: Ridgewood Board of Education

EHS Laboratories

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead in Drinking Water Analysis Report

Report Number: 17-04-01432

Client: LEW Corp
1090 Bristol Rd
Mountainside, NJ 07092

Received Date: 04/12/2017
Reported Date: 04/18/2017
Sampled By: Cheyenne Fryer
Tech Certification #:

Project/Test Address: 170071; 335 N Van Dien Ave

Client Number:
201327

Laboratory Results

Fax Number:
Ext 18

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01432-001	36-1	04/08/2017	MUSIC RM WF	10.2	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-002	36-2	04/08/2017	RM 102 S	52.7	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-003	36-3	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	9.63	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-004	36-4	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	2.70	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-005	36-5	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	8.27	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-006	36-6	04/08/2017	NURSES OFF S	3.31	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-007	36-7	04/08/2017	MO KITCHEN S	3.58	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-008	36-8	04/08/2017	MO KITCHEN CM	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-009	36-9	04/08/2017	FRT OF AUDIT WF	30.5	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-010	36-10	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 2 WF	5.22	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-011	36-11	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 2 WF	4.23	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-012	36-12	04/08/2017	CAFE WF	5.71	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-013	36-13	04/08/2017	FACULTY RM WF	4.50	04/17/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-01432

Project/Test Address: 170071; 335 N Van Dien Ave

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01432-014	36-14	04/08/2017	FACULTY RM S	2.35	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-015	36-15	04/08/2017	KITCHEN SK	2.52	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-016	36-16	04/08/2017	KITCHEN S	1.16	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-017	36-17	04/08/2017	KITCHEN S	2.72	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-018	36-18	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 3 WF	8.27	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-019	36-19	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 3 WF	4.92	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-020	36-20	04/08/2017	BOYS LOCKER RM WF	3.37	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-021	36-21	04/08/2017	GIRLS LOCKER RM WF	8.92	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-022	36-22	04/08/2017	BOYS LOCKER RM WF	3.58	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-023	36-23	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 3 WF	13.0	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-024	36-24	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 3 WF	15.3	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-025	36-25	04/08/2017	FITNESS RM WF	7.47	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-026	36-26	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 4 WF	6.15	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-027	36-27	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 4 WF	3.59	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-028	36-28	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 5 WF	2.83	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-029	36-29	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 5 WF	6.83	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-030	36-30	04/08/2017	LIBRARY S	1.36	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-031	36-31	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 6 WF	8.45	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-032	36-32	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 6 WF	9.77	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-033	36-33	04/08/2017	FACULTY S	2.94	04/17/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327
Project/Test Address: 170071; 335 N Van Dien Ave
Report Number: 17-04-01432

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01432-034	36-34	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 6 WF	6.28	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-035	36-35	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 6 WF	4.61	04/17/2017	
17-04-01432-036	36-36	04/08/2017	SUN RM	<1.00	04/17/2017	

Method: SM 3113B-2010
Accreditation #: NJ VA008

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

Missy Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

Sample Results denoted with a "less than" (<) sign contain less than the reporting limit which is 1 ppb.

The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for Lead in Drinking Water is 15 ppb. The results herein conform to NELAC standards, where applicable, unless otherwise narrated on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, field parameter results, etc., were provided by the client. This report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

LEGEND ug/L= micrograms per liter ppb = parts per billion

RIDGEWOOD
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

dfishbein@ridgewood.k12.nj.us
201-670-2700 ext. 10530
(fax) 201-670-2668

June 6, 2017

Dear Glen School Community,

Our school system, committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health, is testing all of our schools' drinking water for the presence of lead, as required to be in compliance with New Jersey Department of Education regulations. The results are now coming in, and we are releasing the information as we receive it for each school.

Following technical instructions developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Ridgewood Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and are testing all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, immediate remedial measures will be implemented for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This measure includes turning off the outlet.

Testing Results for Glen School

Of the 28 samples taken at Glen School, all but four tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet(s) that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Ridgewood Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Corridor 2WF I.D. # 18-17	92.7	Disconnected water fountain – another water fountain is available
Classroom 10BB I.D. # 19	38.9	Sink was turned off. Bottled water will be supplied
Classroom 11BB I.D. # 21	118	Sink was turned off. Bottled water will be supplied
Classroom 12S I.D. # 24	38.3	Sink was turned off. Bottled water will be supplied

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants.

In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

Attached to this letter are the laboratory results for your school. A copy of the test results is also available in the Business Office, 49 Cottage Place, for inspection by the public -- including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents and guardians -- between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. In addition, the results may be found on the district website at www.ridgewood.k12.nj.us.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, please visit the EPA's web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your healthcare providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Lastly, please note that **ALL NON-FILTERED WATER FOUNTAINS WILL BE REPLACED OVER THE SUMMER OF 2017.**

Please feel free to contact me with any further questions or concerns-at 201-670-2700, ext. 10530.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

C: Ridgewood Board of Education

EHS Laboratories

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead in Drinking Water Analysis Report

Report Number: 17-04-01443

Client: LEW Corp
1090 Bristol Rd
Mountainside, NJ 07092

Received Date: 04/12/2017
Reported Date: 04/19/2017
Sampled By: Cheyenne Fryer
Tech Certification #:

Project/Test Address: 170071; 865 E Glen Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Client Number:
201327

Laboratory Results

Fax Number:
Ext 18

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01443-001	1	04/08/2017	1TDC-S	1.08	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-002	2	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 105 BB	9.34	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-003	3	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 105 S	4.56	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-004	4	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 104 BB	13.9	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-005	5	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 104 S	10.5	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-006	6	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 103 BB	1.27	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-007	7	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 103 S	2.28	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-008	8	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 102 BB	1.16	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-009	9	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 102 S	4.31	04/19/2017	
17-04-01443-010	10	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 101 BB	3.21	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-011	11	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 101 S	1.07	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-012	12	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 106 S	1.09	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-013	13	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 2 WF	92.7	04/19/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-01443

Project/Test Address: 170071; 865 E Glen Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01443-014	14	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 107 BB	2.22	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-015	15	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 107 S	2.54	04/19/2017	
17-04-01443-016	16	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 108 BB	5.51	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-017	17	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	6.97	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-018	18	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 109 BB	11.3	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-019	19	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 110 BB	38.9	04/19/2017	
17-04-01443-020	20	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 110 S	1.37	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-021	21	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 111 BB	118	04/19/2017	
17-04-01443-022	22	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 111 S	4.88	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-023	23	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 12 BB	5.16	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-024	24	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 12 S	30.3	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-025	25	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 13 BB	11.0	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-026	26	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 13 S			W01
17-04-01443-027	27	04/08/2017	ROOM 20 S	4.39	04/17/2017	
17-04-01443-028	28	04/08/2017	SUN RM	<1.00	04/17/2017	

Sample Narratives:

W01: Quantity Not Sufficient. Sample Not Analyzed.

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-01443

·oject/Test Address: 170071; 865 E Glen Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID

Method: SM 3113B-2010
Accreditation #: NJ VA008

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

Missy Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

Sample Results denoted with a "less than" (<) sign contain less than the reporting limit which is 1 ppb.

The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for Lead in Drinking Water is 15 ppb. The results herein conform to NELAC standards, where applicable, unless otherwise narrated on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, field parameter results, etc., were provided by the client. This report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

LEGEND ug/L= micrograms per liter ppb = parts per billion

RIDGEWOOD
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

dfishbein@ridgewood.k12.nj.us
201-670-2700 ext. 10530
(fax) 201-670-2668

June 6, 2017

Dear Hawes School Community,

Our school system, committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health, is testing all of our schools' drinking water for the presence of lead, as required to be in compliance with New Jersey Department of Education regulations. The results are now coming in, and we are releasing the information as we receive it for each school.

Following technical instructions developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Ridgewood Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and are testing all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, immediate remedial measures will be implemented for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This measure includes turning off the outlet.

Testing Results for Hawes School

Of the 18 samples taken at Hawes School, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet(s) that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Ridgewood Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 92S I.D. # 18-17	16.1	Non-potable water marking

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or

wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

Attached to this letter are the laboratory results for your school. A copy of the test results is also available in the Business Office, 49 Cottage Place, for inspection by the public -- including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents and guardians -- between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. In addition, the results may be found on the district website at www.ridgewood.k12.nj.us.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, please visit the EPA's web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your healthcare providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Lastly, please note that **ALL NON-FILTERED WATER FOUNTAINS WILL BE REPLACED OVER THE SUMMER OF 2017.**

Please feel free to contact me with any further questions or concerns-at 201-670-2700, ext. 10530.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

C: Ridgewood Board of Education

EHS Laboratories

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead in Drinking Water Analysis Report

Report Number: 17-04-01461

Client: LEW Corp
1090 Bristol Rd
Mountainside, NJ 07092

Received Date: 04/12/2017
Reported Date: 04/18/2017
Sampled By: Cheyenne Fryer
Tech Certification #:

Project/Test Address: 170071; 531 Stevens Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Client Number:
201327

Laboratory Results

Fax Number:
Ext 18

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01461-001	18-1	04/08/2017	MAIN OFFICE KITCH S	4.24	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-002	18-2	04/08/2017	NURSES OFF S	6.02	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-003	18-3	04/08/2017	NURSES OFF BTH S	1.95	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-004	18-4	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 99 BB	6.01	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-005	18-5	04/08/2017	CLASSRM 98 BB	2.89	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-006	18-6	04/08/2017	LOBBY WF	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-007	18-7	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-008	18-8	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-009	18-9	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 2 WF	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-010	18-10	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 2 WF	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-011	18-11	04/08/2017	FACULTY LOUNGE S	3.59	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-012	18-12	04/08/2017	RM 126 BB	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-013	18-13	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 3 WF	9.36	04/17/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-01461

Project/Test Address: 170071; 531 Stevens Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01461-014	18-14	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 3 WF	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-015	18-15	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 3 WF	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-016	18-16	04/08/2017	RM 124 BB	<1.00	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-017	18-17	04/08/2017	RM 92 S	16.1	04/17/2017	
17-04-01461-018	18-18	04/08/2017	SUN ROOM	<1.00	04/17/2017	

Method: SM 3113B-2010
Accreditation #: NJ VA008

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

Missy Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

Sample Results denoted with a "less than" (<) sign contain less than the reporting limit which is 1 ppb.

The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for Lead in Drinking Water is 15 ppb. The results herein conform to NELAC standards, where applicable, unless otherwise narrated on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, field parameter results, etc., were provided by the client. This report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

LEGEND ug/L= micrograms per liter ppb = parts per billion

RIDGEWOOD
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

dfishbein@ridgewood.k12.nj.us
201-670-2700 ext. 10530
(fax) 201-670-2668

June 6, 2017

Dear Somerville School Community,

Our school system, committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health, is testing all of our schools' drinking water for the presence of lead, as required to be in compliance with New Jersey Department of Education regulations. The results are now coming in, and we are releasing the information as we receive it for each school.

Following technical instructions developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Ridgewood Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and are testing all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, immediate remedial measures will be implemented for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This measure includes turning off the outlet.

Testing Results for Somerville School

Of the 16 samples taken at Somerville School, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet(s) that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Ridgewood Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Classroom 104BB I.D. # 216-7	19.9	Remove permanently

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or

wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

Attached to this letter are the laboratory results for your school. A copy of the test results is also available in the Business Office, 49 Cottage Place, for inspection by the public -- including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents and guardians -- between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. In addition, the results may be found on the district website at www.ridgewood.k12.nj.us.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, please visit the EPA's web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your healthcare providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Lastly, please note that **ALL NON-FILTERED WATER FOUNTAINS WILL BE REPLACED OVER THE SUMMER OF 2017.**

Please feel free to contact me with any further questions or concerns-at 201-670-2700, ext. 10530.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

C: Ridgewood Board of Education

EHS Laboratories

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead in Drinking Water Analysis Report

Report Number: 17-04-01464

Client: LEW Corp
1090 Bristol Rd
Mountainside, NJ 07092

Received Date: 04/12/2017
Reported Date: 04/18/2017
Sampled By: Cheyenne Fryer
Tech Certification #:

Project/Test Address: 170071; 45 Pleasant Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Client Number:
201327

Laboratory Results

Fax Number:
Ext 18

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01464-001	16-1	04/08/2017	PLAY/LUNCH RM S	1.07	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-002	16-2	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	5.11	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-003	16-3	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-004	16-4	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 1 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-005	16-5	04/08/2017	GYM WF	1.65	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-006	16-6	04/08/2017	NURSES OFFICE S	1.70	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-007	16-7	04/08/2017	CLASS RM 104 BB	19.9	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-008	16-8	04/08/2017	CLASS RM 101 BB	2.09	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-009	16-9	04/08/2017	CLASS RM 102 BB	2.41	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-010	16-10	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 2 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-011	16-11	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 2 WF	1.31	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-012	16-12	04/08/2017	NXT RM 116 WF	5.41	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-013	16-13	04/08/2017	ACROSS RM 206 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-01464

oject/Test Address: 170071; 45 Pleasant Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01464-014	16-14	04/08/2017	ACROSS RM 206 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-015	16-15	04/08/2017	ACROSS RM 206 BS	14.9	04/15/2017	
17-04-01464-016	16-16	04/08/2017	SUN RM	<1.00	04/15/2017	

Method: SM 3113B-2010
Accreditation #: NJ VA008

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

Missy Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

Sample Results denoted with a "less than" (<) sign contain less than the reporting limit which is 1 ppb.

The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for Lead in Drinking Water is 15 ppb. The results herein conform to NELAC standards, where applicable, unless otherwise narrated on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, field parameter results, etc., were provided by the client. This report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

LEGEND ug/L= micrograms per liter ppb = parts per billion

RIDGEWOOD
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

dfishbein@ridgewood.k12.nj.us
201-670-2700 ext. 10530
(fax) 201-670-2668

June 6, 2017

Dear Travell School Community,

Our school system, committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health, is testing all of our schools' drinking water for the presence of lead, as required to be in compliance with New Jersey Department of Education regulations. The results are now coming in, and we are releasing the information as we receive it for each school.

Following technical instructions developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Ridgewood Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and are testing all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, immediate remedial measures will be implemented for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This measure includes turning off the outlet.

Testing Results for Travell School

Of the 22 samples taken at Travell School, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet(s) that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Ridgewood Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Library Office Sink I.D. # 22-5	15.3	Non-potable water marking
Work Room I.D. # 22-6	33.4	Non-potable water marking

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

Attached to this letter are the laboratory results for your school. A copy of the test results is also available in the Business Office, 49 Cottage Place, for inspection by the public -- including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents and guardians -- between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. In addition, the results may be found on the district website at www.ridgewood.k12.nj.us.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, please visit the EPA's web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your healthcare providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Lastly, please note that **ALL NON-FILTERED WATER FOUNTAINS WILL BE REPLACED OVER THE SUMMER OF 2017.**

Please feel free to contact me with any further questions or concerns-at 201-670-2700, ext. 10530.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

C: Ridgewood Board of Education

EHS Laboratories

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead in Drinking Water Analysis Report

Report Number: 17-04-01456

Client: LEW Corp
1090 Bristol Rd
Mountainside, NJ 07092

Received Date: 04/12/2017
Reported Date: 04/17/2017
Sampled By: Cheyenne Fryer
Tech Certification #:

Project/Test Address: 170071; 340 Bogert Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Client Number:
201327

Laboratory Results

Fax Number:
Ext 18

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01456-001	22-1	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 102 WF	3.26	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-002	22-2	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 102 WF	2.89	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-003	22-3	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 101 WF	5.81	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-004	22-4	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 101 WF	5.10	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-005	22-5	04/08/2017	LIBRARY OFFICE S	15.3	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-006	22-6	04/08/2017	WORK RM S	33.4	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-007	22-7	04/08/2017	NURSES OFFICE S	2.37	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-008	22-8	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 100 WF	1.68	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-009	22-9	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 100 WF	1.48	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-010	22-10	04/08/2017	OFFICE SUPPLY RM S	14.2	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-011	22-11	04/08/2017	MAIN OFFICE WF	1.97	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-012	22-12	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 104 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-013	22-13	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 104 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 Report Number: 17-04-01456

Project/Test Address: 170071; 340 Bogert Ave; Ridgewood, NJ

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-01456-014	22-14	04/08/2017	CLASS RM 112 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-015	22-15	04/08/2017	CLASS RM 111 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-016	22-16	04/08/2017	CLASS RM 110 WF	<1.00	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-017	22-17	04/08/2017	FACULTY W RM S	1.30	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-018	22-18	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 201 WF	6.16	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-019	22-19	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 201 WF	4.72	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-020	22-20	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 201 WF	3.18	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-021	22-21	04/08/2017	CORRIDOR 201 WF	3.71	04/15/2017	
17-04-01456-022	22-22	04/08/2017	SUN RM	<1.00	04/15/2017	

Method: SM 3113B-2010
Accreditation #: NJ VA008

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Tasha Eaddy

Tasha Eaddy
QA/QC Clerk

Sample Results denoted with a "less than" (<) sign contain less than the reporting limit which is 1 ppb.

The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for Lead in Drinking Water is 15 ppb. The results herein conform to NELAC standards, where applicable, unless otherwise narrated on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, field parameter results, etc., were provided by the client. This report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

LEGEND ug/L= micrograms per liter ppb = parts per billion

RIDGEWOOD
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

dfishbein@ridgewood.k12.nj.us
201-670-2700 ext. 10530
(fax) 201-670-2668

June 6, 2017

Dear Ridgewood High School Community,

Our school system, committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health, is testing all of our schools' drinking water for the presence of lead, as required to be in compliance with New Jersey Department of Education regulations. The results are now coming in, and we are releasing the information as we receive it for each school.

Following technical instructions developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Ridgewood Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and are testing all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, immediate remedial measures will be implemented for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This measure includes turning off the outlet.

Testing Results for Ridgewood High School

Of the 73 samples taken at Ridgewood High School, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet(s) that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Ridgewood Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Kitchen I.D. # 29RHS-5K	18.2	Non-potable water marking

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or

wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

Attached to this letter are the laboratory results for your school. A copy of the test results is also available in the Business Office, 49 Cottage Place, for inspection by the public -- including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents and guardians -- between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. In addition, the results may be found on the district website at www.ridgewood.k12.nj.us.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, please visit the EPA's web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your healthcare providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Lastly, please note that **ALL NON-FILTERED WATER FOUNTAINS WILL BE REPLACED OVER THE SUMMER OF 2017.**

Please feel free to contact me with any further questions or concerns-at 201-670-2700, ext. 10530.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fishbein, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

C: Ridgewood Board of Education

EHS Laboratories

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead in Drinking Water Analysis Report

Report Number: 17-04-03342

Client: LEW Corp
1090 Bristol Rd
Mountainside, NJ 07092

Received Date: 04/26/2017
Reported Date: 05/02/2017
Sampled By: Alex Salvador
Tech Certification #: LA 9374

Project/Test Address: 170071; 627 E Ridgewood Avenue; Ridgewood, NJ 07451

Client Number:
201327

Laboratory Results

Fax Number:
Ext 18

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-03342-001	1RHS-WF	04/23/2017	CUSTODIAL OFFICE	3.84	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-002	2RHS-WF	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 1	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-003	4RHS-WF	04/23/2017	FITNESS CENTER	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-004	5RHS-BS	04/23/2017	FITNESS CENTER	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-005	6RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 2	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-006	7RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 2	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-007	8RHS-WF	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 2	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-008	9RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 2	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-009	10RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	STAIRWELL 1	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-010	11RHS-BS1	04/23/2017	STAIRWELL 1	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-011	12RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	STAIRWELL 1	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-012	13RHS-BS2	04/23/2017	STAIRWELL 1	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-013	14RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 3	<1.00	04/29/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-03342

roject/Test Address: 170071; 627 E Ridgewood Avenue; Ridgewood, NJ 07451

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-03342-014	15RHS-BS1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 3	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-015	16RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 3	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-016	17RHS-WF3	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 3	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-017	18RHS-BS2	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 3	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-018	19RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	BOY'S LOCKER ROOM	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-019	20RHS-BS	04/23/2017	BOY'S LOCKER ROOM	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-020	21RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	BOY'S LOCKER ROOM	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-021	23RHS-S	04/23/2017	TRAINING C	3.18	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-022	24RHS-WF	04/23/2017	CAFETERIA	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-023	25RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CAFETERIA	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-024	26RHS-WF	04/23/2017	FACULTY ROOM	1.52	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-025	27RHS-FP1	04/23/2017	KITCHEN	2.29	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-026	28RHS-FP2	04/23/2017	KITCHEN	5.70	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-027	29RHS-SK	04/23/2017	KITCHEN	18.2	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-028	30RHS-FP3	04/23/2017	KITCHEN	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-029	31RHS-FP4	04/23/2017	KITCHEN	5.20	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-030	32RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 4	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-031	33RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 4	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-032	34RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 4	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-033	35RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 4	<1.00	04/29/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-03342

Project/Test Address: 170071; 627 E Ridgewood Avenue; Ridgewood, NJ 07451

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-03342-034	36RHS-S1	04/23/2017	NURSE'S OFFICE	1.52	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-035	37RHS-S2	04/23/2017	NURSE'S OFFICE	3.40	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-036	38RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 5	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-037	39RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 5	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-038	40RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 5	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-039	41RHS-WF	04/23/2017	CLASSROOM 152	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-040	42RHS-S1	04/23/2017	CLASSROOM 148	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-041	43RHS-S2	04/23/2017	CLASSROOM 148	1.04	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-042	44RHS-S3	04/23/2017	CLASSROOM 148	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-043	45RHS-S4	04/23/2017	CLASSROOM 148	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-044	46RHS-S5	04/23/2017	CLASSROOM 148	1.42	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-045	47RHS-S6	04/23/2017	CLASSROOM 148	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-046	48RHS-WF	04/23/2017	CLASSROOM 143	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-047	49RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 6	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-048	50RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 6	1.83	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-049	51RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 6	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-050	52RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 7	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-051	53RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 7	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-052	54RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 7	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-053	55RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 7	<1.00	04/29/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-03342

'roject/Test Address: 170071; 627 E Ridgewood Avenue; Ridgewood, NJ 07451

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID
17-04-03342-054	56RHS-WF3	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 7	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-055	57RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 8	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-056	58RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 8	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-057	59RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 8	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-058	60RHS-WF3	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 8	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-059	61RHS-WF4	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 8	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-060	62RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 8	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-061	63RHS-WF	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 8	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-062	64RHS-WF1	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 9	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-063	65RHS-BS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 9	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-064	66RHS-WF2	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 9	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-065	67RHS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 10	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-066	68RHS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 10	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-067	69RHS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 10	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-068	70RHS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 10	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-069	71RHS	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 10	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-070	72RHS-WF4	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 10	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-071	73RHS-WF	04/23/2017	CORRIDOR 11	1.05	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-072	74RHS-WF	04/23/2017	GIRL'S LOCKER ROOM	<1.00	04/29/2017	
17-04-03342-073	75RHS-S	04/23/2017	SUNROOM	<1.00	04/29/2017	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327 **Report Number:** 17-04-03342

Project/Test Address: 170071; 627 E Ridgewood Avenue; Ridgewood, NJ 07451

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Location	Concentration ug/L (ppb)	Analysis Date	Narrative ID

Method: SM 3113B-2010
Accreditation #: NJ VA008

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

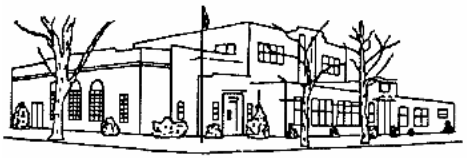
Missy Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

Sample Results denoted with a "less than" (<) sign contain less than the reporting limit which is 1 ppb.

The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for Lead in Drinking Water is 15 ppb. The results herein conform to NELAC standards, where applicable, unless otherwise narrated on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, field parameter results, etc., were provided by the client. This report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

LEGEND ug/L= micrograms per liter ppb = parts per billion

Riverton Public School
600 Fifth Street, Riverton, NJ 08077
www.riverton.k12.nj.us
Telephone: (856) 829-0087
Fax: (856) 829-5317



Mary Ellen Eck, Superintendent

May 17, 2017

Dear Parents, Guardians and Staff,

Riverton School District is committed to protecting students' and staff's health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, we tested our schools' drinking water for lead. Of the 20 samples taken, 2 drinking outlets and 1 non-drinking outlet tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

As indicated in prior communications, Riverton implemented immediate, remedial measures for the two (2) drinking water outlets and one non-drinking outlet by posting "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" signage at all three outlets.

Subsequent to posting signage, Riverton replaced the plumbing fixtures and fittings at both of the affected drinking water outlets. We then retested the two outlets on April 28, 2017 and submitted the samples for analysis. The results showed lead concentration at both outlets well below the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). The one non-drinking outlet was not required to be retested; however, the district continues the action of flushing periodically.

The table below identifies the two drinking water outlets that originally tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the first and second draw results and the action remaining in place.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Action
Room 102 classroom sink ID # RS-SF-PKR102	346.0	<2.0	Retesting will occur in accordance with New Jersey Department of Education Regulations
Room 103 classroom sink ID# RS-SF-C103	22.6	2.2	Retesting will occur in accordance with New Jersey Department of Education Regulations

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our Board of Education office (8 AM – 4 PM) and on our school's website, www.riverton.k12.nj.us for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Donna Gidjunis, Business Administrator, at 856-829-0087 ext. 155

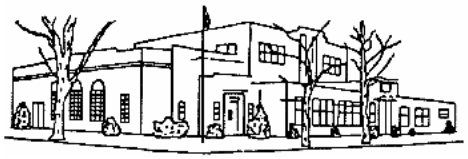
For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mary Ellen Eck
Superintendent

Riverton Public School
600 Fifth Street, Riverton, NJ 08077
www.riverton.k12.nj.us
Telephone: (856) 829-0087
Fax: (856) 829-5317



Mary Ellen Eck, Superintendent

April 7, 2017

Dear Parents, Guardians and Staff,

Riverton School District is committed to protecting students' and staff's health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, we tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for our building. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 20 samples taken, 2 drinking outlets and 1 non-drinking outlet tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

Remedial Measures

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Riverton School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

The table below identifies the two drinking water outlets and one non-drinking outlet that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 102 classroom sink ID # RS-SF-PKR102	346.0	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Room 103 classroom sink ID# RS-SF-C103	22.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Boiler Room ID# RS-WBV-BR	46.8	Water Ball Valve – Non drinking source. Will flush periodically

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our Board of Education office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.riverton.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Donna Gidjunis, Business Administrator, at 856-829-0087 ext. 155

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Thank you for your understanding and patience as we remedy these areas above acceptable lead levels and re-test for compliance.

Sincerely,

Mary Ellen Eck
Superintendent

ROBERT TREAT ACADEMY

CHARTER SCHOOL

A 2008 NCLB BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL

www.RobertTreatAcademy.org

Theresa Adubato
Principal

Marcelino Trillo
Vice Principal

Paul Parada
Vice Principal

Date: June 9, 2017

Dear Parents/Guardians,

The Academy is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, all drinking water outlets were tested for lead.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, a plumbing profile of both campuses was completed. On April 7th, all 21 drinking outlets were tested and results of the samples were posted on the school website. All the results were below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency at 15 ppb.
On May 16th, a water sample of the SNA Campus playground water fountain was tested with the results above the lead action level at 21.4 ppb. This water outlet, separate from the building water line, has been out of service since October 2016 and will remain so until remedial action is taken and water samples are tested again.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available on the school website.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Ms. Adubato
Principal

Roxbury Township Public Schools

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT ◆ 42 N. Hillside Avenue, Succasunna, NJ 07876

LORETTA RADULIC
Superintendent of Schools
lradulic@roxbury.org

Phone: 973-584-6867
Fax: 973-252-1434
www.roxbury.org

June 28, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Agra Environmental & Laboratory Services tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Agra completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Roxbury School District. Through this effort, Agra identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 199 samples taken, all but 7 tested below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion (15 µg/l [ppb]) established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water.

The table(s) below identify the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what immediate remedial action the Roxbury School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations in accordance with the Department of Education regulations. This has included turning off the outlet unless it was determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign was posted.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the locations to be placed back into service.

Roxbury High School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Outside Concession Stand Left Sink RHS-CS-Concession Stand-01	2276	Disconnected sink or Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY A 2nd sink is located within the concession stand for use.

Jefferson School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 22 Drinking Fountain Bubbler JES-FB-22	17.9	Disconnected drinking fountain Additional drinking fountains are in hallway for use.
Room 07 Drinking Fountain Bubbler JES-FB-07	19.9	Disconnected drinking fountain Additional drinking fountains are in hallway for use.

Lincoln Roosevelt School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
PE Office Men's Sink LRS-SO-PE Office Men's	16.1	Disconnected sink or Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY Additional sink located in faculty lounge if needed
Hallway by Room 208 Drinking Fountain Bubbler LRS-FB-HW by 208	87.2	Disconnected drinking fountain Additional drinking fountains are in hallway for use.

Kennedy School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 18 Drinking Fountain Bubbler KES-FB-18	24.2	Disconnected drinking fountain Additional drinking fountains are in hallway for use.
Room 17 Drinking Fountain Bubbler KES-FB-17	23.1	Disconnected drinking fountain Additional drinking fountains are in hallway for use.

Eisenhower School

All drinking water outlet locations tested below the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Franklin School

All drinking water outlet locations tested below the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Nixon School

All drinking water outlet locations tested below the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office at each school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.roxbury.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. John Eschmann, Supervisor of Buildings & Grounds at 973-584-1136.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider. If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

We want to thank our facilities team for working swiftly to ensure that the lead levels in the water sources highlighted by Agra adhere to the guidelines set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. We are committed to providing a safe, healthy environment for our students and staff.

Sincerely,

Loretta L. Radulic
Superintendent of Schools

Shore Regional High School District

Monmouth Beach – Oceanport – Sea Bright – West Long Branch

Thomas G. Farrell
Superintendent

132 Monmouth Park Highway
West Long Branch, New Jersey 07764-1396

June 23, 2017

Shore Regional High School
132 Monmouth Park Hwy 36
West Long Branch, NJ 07764

Dear Shore Regional High School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the new Department of Education regulations, Shore Regional High School tested our school's drinking water for lead.

In accordance with these new Department of Education regulations, Shore Regional High School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for Shore Regional High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 36 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action [School District Name] has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen	18.4	Disconnected outlet
Kitchen	34.0	Disconnected outlet
Kitchen	17.0	Disconnected outlet
Kitchen	32.9	Disconnected outlet

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials

meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.shoreregional.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Corey Lowell at Shore Regional High School, 732-222-9300 ext. 2080.

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Farrell

Thomas G. Farrell
Superintendent of Schools

SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS

PREPARATION. PRIDE. POSSIBILITIES.

JAMES M. MCCARTNEY, ED. D
SUPERINTENDENT/PRINCIPAL

MATTHEW K. VARLEY, C.P.A.
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR/BOARD SECRETARY

To Whom It May Concern:

On May 20, 2017 Spring Lake Heights Elementary School conducted lead in drinking water sampling. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA "3 T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools". A total of 24 drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to.

Of the 24 samples analyzed, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 twenty four hour notification requirements to the Department of Education the table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action Spring Lake Heights Elementary School has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Facility	Sampling ID	Initial Result in µg/l (ppb)	Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Spring Lake Heights Elementary	SLH-POE	18.6	6.90	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Spring Lake Heights Elementary	SLH-WF-15	22.2	33.2	Immediately taken out of service

*ND = Non Detectable – Below the detection limit of 0.5 ppb

Superintendent Name (Print): James M. McCartney, Ed.D.

Signature: James M McCartney Date: June 6, 2017

1110 Highway 71 ◆ Spring Lake Heights, NJ 07762 ◆732-449-6149 Ext. 210 ◆Fax 732-449-9492
http://www.slheights.org ◆ mvarley@slheights.org

Stanhope Public School District
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
24 Valley Road
Stanhope, NJ 07874

973-347-0008
www.stanhopeschools.org

Steven T. Hagemann
Principal/Supervisor

Timothy R. Nicinski
Superintendent

Gordon E. Gibbs
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

June 27, 2017

Dear Parents & Staff,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Stanhope School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, The Stanhope School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the Valley Road School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 16 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table(s) below identify the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action The Stanhope School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the locations to be placed back into service.

Valley Road School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen Sink 1 VRS-KO-Kitchen-01	17.6	Disconnected kitchen sink 1 Potable water will be providing for food preparation if needed from additional sink nearby
Kitchen Sink 2 VRS-KO-Kitchen-02	16.4	Disconnected kitchen sink 2 Potable water will be providing for food preparation if needed from additional sink nearby

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, can reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead

pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office at each school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.stanhopeschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Gordon Gibbs, Business Administrator/Board Secretary at 973-347-0008.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Timothy Niciński
Superintendent

TN/geg

Washington Township Public Schools

Eileen Abbott Central Administrative Offices
Office of the Superintendent
206 East Holly Avenue • Sewell, New Jersey 08080
(856) 589-6644 • FAX (856) 256-8931

May 10, 2017

Dear Grenloch Terrace Early Childhood Center Community:

Washington Township School district contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, N.J. to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the district. Water samples were taken for Grenloch Terrace Early Childhood Center on 3/23/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/31/17 and 4/1/17 and received by the District today, 5/10/17. The results for Grenloch Terrace Early Childhood Center reflect that no tests of the 27 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion. A bubbler is a faucet resembling that of a water fountain attached to a sink. It should be noted the vendor included the tests results for O'Brien Hall, a building at the high school in the report with Grenloch Terrace Early Childhood Center.

The specific results of this extensive testing will be posted to our website.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned and a follow up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt our Operations Manager at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

Washington Township Public Schools

Eileen Abbott Central Administrative Offices
Office of the Superintendent
206 East Holly Avenue • Sewell, New Jersey 08080
(856) 589-6644 • FAX (856) 256-8931

April 4, 2017

Dear Bells Elementary School Community:

Washington Township School District contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, NJ, to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the District. Water samples were taken for Bells Elementary School on 3/15/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/24/17 and 3/27/17 and received by the District today, 4/4/17. The results for Bells Elementary School reflect that one (1) bubbler and one (1) sink of the 48 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion.

A bubbler is a faucet resembling that of a water fountain attached to a sink. The bubbler in Room 13 showed first draw results of 287 ppb, and the sink in the IMC workroom of 159. These faucets have been disconnected, and bottled water is being provided. The specific results of this extensive testing will be posted to our website.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned. A follow-up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt, our Operations Manager, at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

JNB/dm

Washington Township Public Schools

Eileen Abbott Central Administrative Offices
Office of the Superintendent
206 East Holly Avenue • Sewell, New Jersey 08080
(856) 589-6644 • FAX (856) 256-8931

April 4, 2017

Dear Birches Elementary School Community:

Washington Township School District contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, NJ, to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the District. Water samples were taken for Birches Elementary School on 3/16/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/28/17 and received by the District today, 4/4/17. The results for Birches Elementary School reflect that four (4) bubblers and two (2) water fountains of the 48 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion. A bubbler is a faucet resembling that of a water fountain attached to a sink.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Bubbler Room 5	21.2	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Bubbler Room 11	183	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Bubbler Room 39	71.4	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Bubbler Room 19	23.7	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Water Fountain – outside gym	376	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Water Fountain – adjacent to IMC	20.3	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.

The specific results of this extensive testing will be posted to our website.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned. A follow-up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt, our Operations Manager, at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

JNB/dm

Washington Township Public Schools

Eileen Abbott Central Administrative Offices
Office of the Superintendent
206 East Holly Avenue • Sewell, New Jersey 08080
(856) 589-6644 • FAX (856) 256-8931

April 4, 2017

Dear Bunker Hill Middle School Community:

Washington Township School District contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, NJ, to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the District. Water samples were taken for Bunker Hill Middle School on 3/18/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/30/17 and received by the District today, 4/4/17. The results for Bunker Hill Middle School reflect that four (4) sinks and two (2) cafeteria steamers of the 40 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Sink Room B-3	736	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Sink Room B-3	171	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Sink Room B-3	63	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Sink Room C-17 Science Prep Room	125	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Cafeteria Kettle Steamer	66.8	Disconnected. Has not been used in over 5 years.
Cafeteria Kettle Steamer	47.4	Disconnected. Has not been used in over 5 years.

It is important to note that the Kettle Steamers have not been used in over five (5) years, and we disconnected them so that they cannot be used in the future. The specific results of this extensive testing will be posted to our website.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned. A follow-up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure

such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt, our Operations Manager, at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

JNB/dm

Washington Township Public Schools

Eileen Abbott Central Administrative Offices
Office of the Superintendent
206 East Holly Avenue • Sewell, New Jersey 08080
(856) 589-6644 • FAX (856) 256-8931

April 4, 2017

Dear Chestnut Ridge Middle School Elementary School Community:

Washington Township School District contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, NJ, to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the District. Water samples were taken for Chestnut Ridge Middle School on 3/18/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/29/17 and received by the District today, 4/4/17. The results for Chestnut Ridge Middle School reflect that three (3) sinks and two (2) cafeteria steamers of the 42 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Sink 121a	50.2	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Sink 210 Science Prep Room	21	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Sink 211 Science Prep Room	19.8	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
Cafeteria Kettle Steamer	70	Disconnected. Has not been used in over 5 years.
Cafeteria Kettle Steamer	34.1	Disconnected. Has not been used in over 5 years.

It is important to note that the Kettle Steamers have not been used in over five (5) years, and we disconnected them so they cannot be used in the future. The specific results of this extensive testing will be posted to our website.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned. A follow-up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt, our Operations Manager, at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

JNB/dm

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
206 EAST HOLLY AVENUE
SEWELL, NJ 08080

April 26, 2017

Dear Thomas Jefferson Elementary School Community:

Washington Township School district contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, N.J. to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the district. Water samples were taken for Thomas Jefferson Elementary School on 3/21/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/30/17and 3/31/17 and received by the District today, 4/26/17. I am happy to report that none of the 51 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion. The specific results of this extensive testing will be posted to our website.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt our Operations Manager at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
206 EAST HOLLY AVENUE
SEWELL, NJ 08080

April 26, 2017

Dear Orchard Valley Middle School Elementary School Community:

Washington Township School district contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, N.J. to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the district. Water samples were taken for Orchard Valley Middle School Elementary School on 3/18/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/29/17 and 3/30/17 and received by the District today, 4/26/17. The results for Orchard Valley Middle School Elementary School reflect that 1 (one) cafeteria steamer of the 49 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion. It should be noted that this steamer was placed out of service over 5 years ago.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Redial Action
Cafeteria Kettle Steamer	400	Disconnected. Has not been used in over 5 years.

It is important to note that the Kettle Steamers have not been used in over 5 years and been disconnected so that they cannot be used in the future. The specific results of this extensive testing will be posted to our website.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned and a follow up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt our Operations Manager at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
206 EAST HOLLY AVENUE
SEWELL, NJ 08080

April 26, 2017

Dear High School Community:

Washington Township School District contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, N.J. to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the district. Water samples were taken for the Washington Township High School between 3/28/17 and 3/30/17. Due to the size of the High School, the tests were broken down into the following sections: 9-10 Wing, Core, 11-12 Wing and O'Brien Hall. Today, April 26, 2017 we received the tests results for 3 of the 4 areas. The results for the Washington Township High School reflect that 3 water fountains, 11 sinks in the science prep room and 2 classroom sinks of the 118 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion.

Sample Number	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Redial Action
HB3	O'Brien Hall Outside Spigot	91.4	Disconnected
FT25	Water Fountain By Room A12		Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
FT15	Water Fountain Between gyms	40	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
S22	Room C21 Back Sink	362	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
FT30	Water Fountain Outside Room A4	27.5	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
LS7	Science Prep Room E4	256	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
LS17	Science Prep Room E6	5225	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
LS79	Science Prep Room F4	386	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.

LS80	Science Prep Room F2	64.7	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
LS81	Science Prep Room F6	25.3	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
LS59	Room A 25	140	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
LS14	Science Prep Between K103/K105	330	
LS15	Science Prep Between K103/K105	9603	
LD43	Science Prep Room L105	71.5	
LS54	Science Prep Room I202	23.9	
LS98	Science Prep Room K204	272	
LS99	Science Prep Room K202	3455	

These results are reflective of the first round of testing, which is a standing water test. All taps were shut down from use for 8 hours or more prior to drawing an immediate sample upon reopening of the tap. This will often lead to higher test results. These taps have been shut down in advance of a second and final round of testing on the taps listed.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned and a follow up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt our Operations Manager at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

Washington Township Public Schools

Eileen Abbott Central Administrative Offices
Office of the Superintendent
206 East Holly Avenue • Sewell, New Jersey 08080
(856) 589-6644 • FAX (856) 256-8931

May 10, 2017

Dear High School Community:

Washington Township School District contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, N.J. to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the district. Water samples were taken for the Washington Township High School between 4/1/17. Due to the size of the High School, the tests were broken down into the following sections: 9-10 Wing, Core, 11-12 Wing and O'Brien Hall. Today, May 10, 2017 we received the tests results for the Core area. The results for the Washington Township High School Core and O'Brien Hall reflect that 2 water fountains in the Core and 1 bib hose at O'Brien Hall, of the 46 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion. It should be noted that these 2 water fountains had been shut down for approximately 1 month before testing as the drains were clogged and needed to be replaced. Subsequently when the new drains were received they were installed and the fountains were turned back on. As a result of the test they have been disconnected and bottle water is being provided. It should be noted that the vendor included the test results for O'Brien Hall in the report for Grenloch Terrace Early Childhood Center.

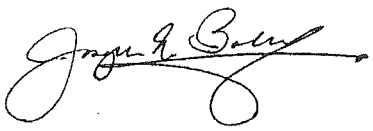
Sample Number	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
HSC-FT3A	Water Fountain	267	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.
HSC-FT3B	Water Fountain	582	Disconnected and bottled water is being provided.

These results are reflective of the first round of testing, which is a standing water test. All taps were shut down from use for 8 hours or more prior to drawing an immediate sample upon reopening of the tap. This will often lead to high test results. These taps have been shut down in advance of a second and final round of testing on the taps listed.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned and a follow up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt our Operations Manager at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,



Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
206 EAST HOLLY AVENUE
SEWELL, NJ 08080

April 26, 2017

Dear Wedgwood Elementary School Community:

Washington Township School district contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, N.J. to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the district. Water samples were taken for Wedgwood Elementary School on 3/20/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/30/17 and received by the District today, 4/26/17. The results for Wedgwood Elementary School reflect that 1 water fountain of the 49 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion. A bubbler is a faucet resembling that of a water fountain attached to a sink. The water fountain outside the gym showed first draw results of 280 ppb. It should be noted that water fountain was out of service and had to be turned on to test it. The fountain was immediately placed out of service again.

The results are reflective of the first round of testing, which is a standing water test. All taps were shut down from use for 8 hours or more prior to drawing an immediate sample upon reopening of the tap. This will often lead to higher test results. These taps have been shut down in advance of a second and final round of testing on the taps mentioned above.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned and a follow up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt our Operations Manager at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

Washington Township Public Schools

Eileen Abbott Central Administrative Offices
Office of the Superintendent
206 East Holly Avenue • Sewell, New Jersey 08080
(856) 589-6644 • FAX (856) 256-8931

April 4, 2017

Dear Whitman Elementary School Community:

Washington Township School District contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, NJ, to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the District. Water samples were taken for Whitman Elementary School on 3/17/17, analyzed and verified by the laboratory on 3/28/17 and 3/29/17 and received by the District today, 4/4/17. The results for Whitman Elementary School reflect that one (1) water fountain of the 49 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion.

A bubbler is a faucet resembling that of a water fountain attached to a sink. The water fountain outside the gym showed first draw results of 17.7 ppb. This fountain has been disconnected, and bottled water is being provided. The specific results of this extensive testing will be posted to our website.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned. A follow-up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt, our Operations Manager, at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

JNB/dm

Washington Township Public Schools

Eileen Abbott Central Administrative Offices
Office of the Superintendent
206 East Holly Avenue • Sewell, New Jersey 08080
(856) 589-6644 • FAX (856) 256-8931

May 10, 2017

Dear Eileen Abbott Central Administration Community:

Washington Township School District contracted with South Jersey Water Test, LLC of Williamstown, N.J. to conduct the mandated State lead testing of water outlets of schools in our district. These tested outlets included water fountains and sinks throughout the district. Water samples were taken for the Eileen Abbott Central Administration Building on 3/22/17. The results for the Eileen Abbott Central Administration Building reflect none of the 5 samples taken exceeded the US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15ug/l [ppb]. PPB stands for parts per billion.

The EPA's protocol with any outlet that tests lead at or above 15 ppb is to proceed with a flush sample, which we have planned and a follow up report will be shared when this action is completed.

The safety of our students, staff and community members is our utmost priority; therefore, we are responding in a proactive and conservative manner with focus beyond the mandates to ensure such. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Schoenfeldt our Operations Manager at 856-589-9120.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
206 EAST HOLLY AVENUE
SEWELL, NJ 08080

June 27, 2017

RE: Water Testing

Dear Washington Township Public School Community:

As you are aware, earlier this year we conducted the mandated testing of water for the presence of lead. Any outlet that tested in excess of 15.5 parts per billion (ppb) required remedial action. The US Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) protocol for any outlet that exceeded the 15.5 ppb was to proceed with a flush sample. The flush sample has been completed, and the results are listed below. I am happy to report that only two (2) outlets retested require remedial action.

The first round of tests resulted in no results over the actionable amount of 15.5 ppb at Grenloch Terrace Early Childhood Center, Hurffville Elementary School and Thomas Jefferson Elementary School. However, the first round of tests did show the following outlets over the actionable amount requiring a second round of flush testing as follows:

	Initial Test	Initial Remediation	Flush Test	Remediation
Bells Elementary School				
Bubbler F16	287	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Bubbler R6	15.9	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Birches Elementary School				
Bubbler F3	71.4	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Bubbler F14	21.2	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Bubbler F18	183	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Bubbler F20	23.7	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Water Fountain FT5	20.3	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Water Fountain FT7	376	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Wedgwood Elementary School				
Water Fountain FT5	280	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Whitman Elementary School				
Fountain	17.7	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Orchard Valley Middle School				
Steamer 2	400	Not in use for > 5 yrs.	<15.5 ppb	N/A

	Initial Test	Remediation	Flush Test	Remediation
Bunker Hill Middle School				
Steamer 1	70	Not in use for > 5 yrs.	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Steamer 2	34.1	Not in use for > 5 yrs.	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Sink S10	50.2	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Sink S14	21	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Sink S15	19.8	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Chestnut Ridge Middle School				
Steamer 1	70	Not in use for > 5 yrs.	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Steamer 2	34.1	Not in use for > 5 yrs.	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Sink S20	125	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Sink S14	21	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Sink S15	19.8	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
High School O'Brien Hall				
Hose Bib HB2	258	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Hose Bib HB3	91.4	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
High School – Core				
Fountain FT3A	267	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Fountain FT3b	582	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
High School 9-10 Wing				
Lab Sink LS14	330	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS15	9603	Disconnected	41	Labeled as nondrinking water
Lab Sink LS54	23.9	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS98	272	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS99	3455	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS43	71.5	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A

High School 11-12 Wing				
Sink S22	362	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Fountain FT15	40	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Fountain FT25	31.4	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Fountain FT30	27.5	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS17	5225	Disconnected	18.3	Labeled as nondrinking water
Lab Sink LS59	140	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS7	256	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS79	386	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS80	64.7	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A
Lab Sink LS81	25.3	Disconnected	<15.5 ppb	N/A

These lab tests are posted on the website for your review.

Very truly yours,

Joseph N. Bollendorf
Superintendent of Schools

cc. Board of Education

WESTFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Tradition of Excellence

Margaret Dolan, Ed.D.
Superintendent

302 Elm Street * Westfield * New Jersey * 07090
908-789-4414
www.westfieldnjk12.org

Dana Sullivan
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

July 6, 2017

Dear Westfield High School Community:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and to be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Westfield Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead. In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Westfield Board of Education will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ppb (parts per billion).

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Westfield Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 269 initial samples taken at the Westfield Public Schools, all but 6 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water 15 ppb (parts per billion).

The table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead with the first draw samples, the actual lead level, and the remedial action the Westfield Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location. The table also shows the results of the flush samples which are all below action levels.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in (ppb)	Remedial Action
Westfield High School Kitchen Coffee Maker ID #: H CM F 11 First Draw Sample Results Flush Sample Results	 24.7 10.3	Disabled Machine
Westfield High School Science Prep Room Room #186P Ice Maker ID #: H IM F 29 First Draw Sample Results Flush Sample Results	 20.4 N/A not tested since not used for consumption	Ice Maker was never used for consumption
Westfield High School Hallway Outside Library Water Fountain ID #: H WC F 45 First Draw Sample Results Flush Sample Results	 56 1.08	Disabled Water Fountain
Westfield High School Hallway Outside Room 283S Water Fountain ID #: H BF F 55A First Draw Sample Results Flush Sample Results	 99.3 1.81	Disabled Water Fountain

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available on our website at www.westfieldnjk12.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact, Mike Morris, Supervisor of Buildings & Grounds, at 908-789-4461.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Margaret Dolan, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

WESTFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Tradition of Excellence

Margaret Dolan, Ed.D.
Superintendent

302 Elm Street * Westfield * New Jersey * 07090
908-789-4414
www.westfieldnjk12.org

Dana Sullivan
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

July 6, 2017

Dear Washington School Community:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and to be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Westfield Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead. In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Westfield Board of Education will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ppb (parts per billion).

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Westfield Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 269 initial samples taken at the Westfield Public Schools, all but 6 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water 15 ppb (parts per billion).

The table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead with the first draw samples, the actual lead level, and the remedial action the Westfield Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location. The table also shows the flush sample results which are all below action levels.

Sample Location	First Draw and Flush Sample Results in (ppb)	Remedial Action
Washington Elementary School Room 16 ID #: W WF F8 Water Fountain Point of Entry Sample Results Flush Sample Results	 43.8 10.1 (Below acceptable levels)	 Disabled Water Fountain
Washington Elementary School Room 13 ID #: W WF F 10 Water Fountain Point of Entry Sample Results Flush Sample Results	 18.9 1.66 (Below acceptable levels)	 Disabled Water Fountain

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In

young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available on our website at www.westfieldnjk12.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact, Mike Morris, Supervisor of Buildings & Grounds, at 908-789-4461.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Margaret Dolan, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847

DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANCOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

-FLUSH RESULTS-

June 22, 2017

Dear Willingboro Public School,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. S. W. Bookbinder Elementary is currently an inactive building but has been tested to determine the status of lead levels in the building.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, S. W. Bookbinder Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 67 samples taken 45 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 4 L6751049-13 L6810861-8 BE-CRS-14	Sink	293	8.85	Post Sign "For handwashing only"

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 9 L6751049-37 L6810861-25 BE-DWB-39	Drinking Water Bubbler	270	4.27	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 6 L6751049-18 L6810861-13 BE-DWB-19	Drinking Water Bubbler	173	3.52	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 14 L6751049-48 L6810861-31 BE-CRS-50	Sink	167	18.5	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 26 L6751049-28 L6810861-20 BE-CRS-30	Sink	166	11.1	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 15 L6751049-50 L6810861-33 BE-CRS-52	Sink	121	4.61	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 5 L6751049-15 L6810861-10 BE-CRS-16	Sink	107	2.14	Post Sign "For handwashing only

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 8 L6751049-34 L6810861-22 BE-CRS-36	Sink	105	2.52	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 12 L6751049-44 L6810861-27 BE-CRS-46	Sink	76	4.35	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 26 L6751049-29 L6810861-21 BE-DWB-31	Drinking Water Bubbler	67.9	7.89	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 4 L6751049-14 L6810861-9 BE-DWB-15	Drinking Water Bubbler	65.7	2.78	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 1 L6751049-61 L6810861-41 BE-CRS-63	Sink	63.5	2.24	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 13 L6751049-46 L6810861-29 BE-CRS-48	Sink	55.9	6.48	Post Sign "For handwashing only

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 15 L6751049-51 L6810861-34 BE-DWB-53	Drinking Water Bubbler	50.4	1.94	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 14 L6751049-49 L6810861-32 BE-DWB-51	Drinking Water Bubbler	44.5	5.59	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 7 L6751049-19 L6810861-14 BE-CRS-20	Sink	42.9	2.82	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 5 L6751049-16 L6810861-11 BE-DWB-17	Drinking Water Bubbler	37.1	13.4	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 3 L6751049-67 L6810861-45 BE-DWB-69	Drinking Water Bubbler	36	2.77	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Outside Room 29 L6751049-2 L6810861-2 BE-DWB-Left-2	Drinking Water Bubbler	34.6	22.6	Discontinue use. Adequate water is available for student use

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 19 L6751049-56 L6810861-39 BE-CRS-58	Sink	32.9	10.1	Post Sign "For handwashing only.
Room 16 L6751049-52 L6810861-35 BE-CRS-54	Sink	32.5	12.3	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 6 L6751049-17 L6810861-12 BE-CRS-18	Sink	30	2.39	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 7 L6751049-20 L6810861-15 BE-DWB-21	Drinking Water Bubbler	29.7	2.31	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Kitchen L6751049-1 L6810861-1 BE-KC-1	Sink	29.4	.768	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 8 L6751049-35 L6810861-23 BE-DWB-37	Drinking Water Bubbler	29.1	3.87	Initiate flush policy when building is active.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Teachers' Lounge L6751049-12 L6810861-7 BE-TL-13	Sink	28.1	3.48	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 2 L6751049-64 L6810861-43 BE-CRS-66	Sink	25.5	8.99	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 30 L6751049-7 L6810861-5 BE-CRS-8	Sink	24.2	.743	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 20 L6751049-59 L6810861-40 BE-CRS-61	Sink	23.5	2.25	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 1 L6751049-62 L6810861-42 BE-DWB-64	Drinking Water Bubbler	23.2	2.47	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 18 L6751049-54 L6810861-37 BE-CRS-56	Sink	23.1	2.4	Post Sign "For handwashing only

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 16 L6751049-53 L6810861-36 BE-DWB-55	Drinking Water Bubbler	23	9.53	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 18 L6751049-55 L6810861-38 BE-DWB-57	Drinking Water Bubbler	22.5	5.03	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 9 L6751049-36 L6810861-24 BE-CRS-38	Sink	22.1	4.25	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 10 L6751049-39 L6810861-26 BE-CRS-41	Sink	21.2	3.69	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 13 L6751049-47 L6810861-30 BE-DWB-49	Drinking Water Bubbler	20.5	3.55	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 25 L6751049-27 L6810861-19 BE-DWB-29	Drinking Water Bubbler	19.6	15.5	Discontinue use. Adequate water is available for student use

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 25 L6751049-26 L6810861-18 BE-CRS-28	Sink	19.5	2.18	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Outside Rm 29 L6751049-3 L6810861-3 BE-DWB-Right-3	Drinking Water Bubbler	19	2.88	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 12 L6751049-45 L6810861-28 BE-DWB-47	Drinking Water Bubbler	18.4	3.18	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 30 L6751049-8 L6810861-6 BE-DWB-9	Drinking Water Bubbler	17.8	6.86	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 29 L6751049-5 L6810861-4 BE-CRS-6	Sink	17.6	3.51	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 23 L6751049-22 L6810861-16 BE-CRS-23	Sink	17.1	2.11	Post Sign "For handwashing only

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 24 L6736103-24 L6810861-17 BE-CRS-25	Sink	15.7	2.06	Post Sign "For handwashing only
Room 3* **L6751049-66** **L6810861-44** **BE-CRS-68**	Sink	141	4.36	Post Sign "For handwashing only

****Sample was inadvertently left off original letter****

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
CT= Cafeteria Outlet
FP= Food Preparation Sink
TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
NS = Nurse's Office Sink
EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)
IM = Ice Machine
C = Clinic
DW = Dish Washing Area
CRS = Class Room Sink
LS = Library Sink
L = Library
APO = Assistant Principal's Office
BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of

lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.willingboroschools.org**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847

DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANCOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE (609) 835-8600 Ext 1013
FAX (609) 835-3880

June 5, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Country Club Administration will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 25 samples taken, all but 15 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Boiler Room L6797810-1 CC-BRS-1	Sink	48.3	No Flush Test	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available. Source not available for student use.
Sample Location	**Source**	**First Draw Result in µg/l**	**Second Draw Flush Result in**	**Remedial Action**

Sample ID /Field ID		(ppb)	µg/l (ppb)	
Multi-Purpose Room L6797810-4 CC-DWB-Left-3	Drinking Water Bubbler	443	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resources available for student use.
Multi-Purpose Room L6797810-5 CC-DWB-Right-4	Drinking Water Bubbler	1250	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 10 L6797810-6 CC-S-5	Sink	54.3	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 5 L6797810-8 CC-S-7	Sink	21.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 6 L6797810-9 CC-S-8	Sink	63.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 2 L6797810-11 CC-S-10	Sink	17.8	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Near Information Desk L6797810-12 CC-DWB-Left-11	Drinking Water Bubbler	436	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Near Information Desk L6797810-13 CC-DWB-Right-12	Drinking Water Bubbler	211	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 17 L6797810-14 CC-S-13	Sink	273	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 20 L6797810-16 CC-S-15	Sink	58.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 19 L6797810-17 CC-S-16	Sink	27.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 21 L6797810-18 CC-S-17	Sink	30.5	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 23 L6797810-19 CC-S-20	Sink	7580	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 13 L6797810-23 CC-S-24	Sink	1780	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 9 L6797810-26 CC-S-A	Sink	27.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
CT= Cafeteria Outlet
FP= Food Preparation Sink
TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
NS = Nurse's Office Sink
EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)
IM = Ice Machine
C = Clinic
DW = Dish Washing Area
CRS = Class Room Sink
LS = Library Sink
L = Library
APO = Assistant Principal's Office
BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.willingboroschools.org**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847

DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANCOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

June 5, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Garfield East Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 75 samples taken, all but 15 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Boiler Room L6772663-1 GEE-BRS-1	Sink	42.2	No Flush Test	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Teachers' Lounge L6772663-8 GEE-TL-6	Sink	338	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Teachers' Lounge L6772663-9 GEE-DWB-7	Drinking Water Bubbler	235	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 8 L6772663-20 GEE-CRS-18	Sink	49.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 1 L6772663-30 GEE-CRS-28	Sink	396	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 1 L6772663-31 GEE-DWB-29	Drinking Water Bubbler	493	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resources available for student use..
Room 2 L6772663-32 GEE-CRS-30	Sink	15.8	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Library L6772663-36 GEE-LS-34	Sink	16.1	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Library L6772663-37 GEE-L-DWB-35	Drinking Water Bubbler	16.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 26 L6772663-40 GEE-CRS-38	Sink	21.6	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 23 L6772663-42 GEE-CRS-40	Sink	15.3	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 29 L6772663-52 GEE-CRS-50	Sink	15.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 34 L6772663-56 GEE-CRS-54	Sink	19.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 20 L6772663-69 GEE-CRS-67	Sink	29.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Janitors Office L6772663-76 GEE-JS-A	Sink	26.9	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
CT= Cafeteria Outlet
FP= Food Preparation Sink
TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
NS = Nurse's Office Sink
EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)
IM = Ice Machine
C = Clinic
DW = Dish Washing Area
CRS = Class Room Sink
LS = Library Sink
L = Library
APO = Assistant Principal's Office
BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.willingboroschools.org**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847

DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANCOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

-FLUSH RESULTS-

June 22, 2017

Dear Willingboro Public School,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. McGinley Elementary is currently an inactive building for student use and will be tested to determine the status of lead levels in the building.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, McGinley Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 64 samples taken 61 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 19 L6736103-56 L6810862-52 ME-CRS-56	Sink	892	2.61	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 10 L6736103-39 L6810862-36 ME-CRS-39	Sink	887	7.04	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 13 L6736103-45 L6810862-42 ME-CRS-45	Sink	829	5.18	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 26 L6736103-30 L6810862-28 ME-DWB-30	Drinking Water Bubbler	543	5.38	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 14 L6736103-47 L6810862-44 ME-CRS-47	Sink	508	32.8	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 10 L6736103-40 L6810862-37 ME-DWB-40	Drinking Water Bubbler	479	3.42	Initiate flush policy when building is active.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 23 L6736103-23 L6810862-21 ME-DWB-23	Drinking Water Bubbler	472	48.1	Discontinue use. Adequate water resources available for student consumption.
Room 27 L6736103-32 L6810862-30 ME-DWB-32	Drinking Water Bubbler	430	9.05	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 17 L6736103-53 L6810862-50 ME-CRS-53	Sink	415	1.9	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 13 L6736103-46 L6810862-43 ME-DWB-46	Drinking Water Bubbler	389	2.65	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 12 L6736103-44 L6810862-41 ME-DWB-44	Sink	384	36.6	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 25 L6736103-27 L6810862-25 ME-CRS-27	Sink	349	9.39	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 19 L6736103-57 L6810862-53 ME-DWB-57	Drinking Water Bubbler	322	2.12	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 27 L6736103-31 L6810862-29 ME-CRS-31	Sink	308	5.91	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 23 L6736103-22 L6810862-20 ME-CRS-22	Sink	293	7.14	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Outside Room k1 L6736103-2 L6810862-1 ME-DWB-Left-2	Drinking Water Bubbler	290	24.9	Discontinue Use. Adequate Water available for student use.
Room 11 L6736103-41 L6810862-38 ME-CRS-41	Sink	284	2.7	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 12 L6736103-43 L6810862-40 ME-CRS-43	Sink	269	3.70	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 16 L6736103-51 L6810862-48 ME-CRS-51	Sink	238	2.95	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room K1 L6736103-6 L6810862-5 ME-CRS-6	Sink	236	2.73	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room K2 L6736103-8 L6810862-7 ME-CRS-8	Sink	229	2.72	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 15 L6736103-49 L6810862-46 ME-CRS-49	Sink	224	6.15	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 5 L6736103-16 L6810862-14 ME-CRS-16	Sink	196	5.28	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 14 L6736103-48 L6810862-45 ME-DWB-48	Drinking Water Bubbler	183	24.4	Discontinue use. Adequate water resources available for student consumption.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 24 ** L6736103-25 L6810862-23 **ME-DWB-25**	Drinking Water Bubbler	172	7.48	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 4 L6736103-14 L6810862-12 ME-CRS-14	Sink	150	6.18	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 25 L6736103-28 L6810862-26 ME-DWB-28	Drinking Water Bubbler	138	7.9	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 4 L6736103-15 L6810862-13 ME-DWB-15	Drinking Water Bubbler	131	8.09	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 24 L6736103-24 L6810862-22 ME-CRS-24	Sink	131	6.16	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room K1 ** **L6736103-7** L6810862-6 **ME-DWB-7**	Drinking Water Bubbler	116	6.96	Initiate flush policy when building is active.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 28 L6736103-34 L6810862-32 ME-DWB-34	Drinking Water Bubbler	110	3.95	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Kitchen L6736103-1 ME-KC-1	Sink	106	Sink Removed	Sink has been Removed
Outside Room K1 L6736103-3 L6810862-2 ME-DWB-Right-3	Drinking Water Bubbler	105	1.99	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 16 L6736103-52 L6810862-49 ME-DWB-52	Drinking Water Bubbler	104	3.6	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 20 L6736103-59 L6810862-55 ME-DWB-59	Drinking Water Bubbler	93.4	1.78	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 7 L6736103-20 L6810862-18 ME-CRS-20	Sink	90.3	76.1	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 17 L6736103-54 L6810862-51 ME-DWB-54	Drinking Water Bubbler	118	2.05	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Lobby L6736103-4 L6810862-3 ME-DWB-Left-4	Drinking Water Bubbler	89.1	7.17	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 6 L6736103-18 L6810862-16 ME-CRS-18	Sink	88.4	9.32	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 1 L6736103-60 L6810862-56 ME-CRS-60	Sink	70.7	1.19	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Teachers' Lounge L6736103-13 L6810862-11 ME-TL-13	Sink	70.4	2.37	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 26 L6736103-29 L6810862-27 ME-CRS-29	Sink	70	3.87	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hall Before Nurse L6736103-10 L6810862-9 ME-DWB-Left-10	Drinking Water Bubbler	67.1	4.39	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room K2 L6736103-9 L6810862-8 ME-DWB-9	Drinking Water Bubbler	57.7	13.1	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 7 L6736103-21 L6810862-19 ME-DWB-21	Drinking Water Bubbler	53	75.7	Discontinue use. Adequate water resources available for student consumption.
Room 9 L6736103-38 L6810862-35 ME-DWB-38	Drinking Water Bubbler	47.2	9.24	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Hall Before Nurse L6736103-11 L6810862-10 ME-DWB-Right-11	Drinking Water Bubbler	46.5	8.11	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 1 L6736103-61 L6810862-57 ME-DWB-61	Drinking Water Bubbler	45.4	1.27	Initiate flush policy when building is active.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 11 L6736103-42 L6810862-39 ME-DWB-42	Drinking Water Bubbler	45.2	3.41	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 5 L6736103-17 L6810862-15 ME-DWB-17	Drinking Water Bubbler	44	10.5	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 2 L6736103-63 L6810862-59 ME-DWB-63	Drinking Water Bubbler	40.2	7.40	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 15 L6736103-50 L6810862-47 ME-DWB-50	Sink	34.2	7.63	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 3 L6736103-64 L6810862-60 ME-CRS-64	Sink	33.8	1.73	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Lobby L6736103-5 L6810862-4 ME-DWB-Right-5	Drinking Water Bubbler	33.7	5.76	Initiate flush policy when building is active.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 6 L6736103-19 L6810862-17 ME-DWB-19	Drinking Water Bubbler	31.8	10.8	Initiate flush policy when building is active.
Room 28 L6736103-33 L6810862-31 ME-CRS-33	Sink	30.5	7.84	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 9 L6736103-37 L6810862-34 ME-CRS-37	Sink	29.2	7.8	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 2 L6736103-62 L6810862-58 ME-CRS-62	Sink	27.9	7.87	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Room 20 L6736103-58 L6810862-54 ME-CRS-58	Sink	23.8	1.14	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"
Clinic L6736103-26 L6810862-24 ME-C-26	Sink	19.2	8.2	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 8 ** L6736103-35 L6810862-33 **ME-CRS-35**	Sink	17.3	2.03	Post sign "For Handwashing Only"

Bolded was incorrectly listed on original letter*

For room 24 ***ME-DWB-25 was originally listed as ME-DWB-24***
For room K1 ***L6736103-7 was originally listed as L6736103-54 and ME-DWB-7 was originally listed as ME-DWB-54***
For room 8 ***ME-CRS-35 was originally listed as ME-NS-12***

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
CT= Cafeteria Outlet
FP= Food Preparation Sink
TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
NS = Nurse's Office Sink
EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)
IM = Ice Machine
C = Clinic
DW = Dish Washing Area
CRS = Class Room Sink
LS = Library Sink
L = Library
APO = Assistant Principal's Office
BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.willingboroschools.org**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847

DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANCOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 EXT. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

June 5, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Memorial Middle will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 97 samples taken, 54 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	**Source**	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Computer Lab L6797708-21 MM-CRS-19	Sink	305	Flush test in progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 116 L6797708-24 MM-CRS-22	Sink	77.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 117 L6797708-25 MM-CRS-23	Sink	58.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 117 L6797708-26 MM-CRS-24	Sink	442	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 117 L6797708-27 MM-CRS-25	Sink	72.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 117 L6797708-28 MM-CRS-26	Sink	78.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 117 L6797708-29 MM-IDS-27	Sink	80.6	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 118 A L6797708-30 MM-PRS-28	Sink	848	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 118 L6797708-31 MM-CRS-29	Sink	3780	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 118 L6797708-32 MM-CRS-30	Sink	83.24	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 118 L6797708-33 MM-CRS-31	Sink	922	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 118 L6797708-34 MM-CRS-32	Sink	1480	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 118 L6797708-35 MM-CRS-33	Sink	870	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Hallway Near Office L6797708-37 MM-DWB-35	Drinking Water Bubbler	17.7	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 218 L6797708-40 MM-IDS-38	Sink	27.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 218 L6797708-41 MM-CRS-43	Sink	80.3	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 217 L6797708-42 MM-IDS-44	Sink	35.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 217 L6797708-43 MM-CRS-43	Sink	65.5	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 217 L6797708-44 MM-CRS-46	Sink	47.8	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 217 L6797708-45 MM-CRS-47	Sink	55.9	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 217 L6797708-46 MM-CRS-48	Sink	435	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 216 L6797708-47 MM-CRS-Right-49	Sink	56.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 216 L6797708-48 MM-CRS-Left-50	Sink	692	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Teachers' Lounge Room 228 L6797708-49 MM-TL-51	Sink	29.6	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 417 L6797708-54 MM-CRS-56	Sink	54.9	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 417 L6797708-55 MM-CRS-57	Sink	46.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 417 L6797708-56 MM-CRS-58	Sink	37.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 417 L6797708-57 MM-CRS-59	Sink	29.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 417 L6797708-58 MM-IDS-60	Sink	403	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Prep Room 418A L6797708-59 MM-PRS-61	Sink	69.8	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 418 L6797708-60 MM-CRS-62	Sink	101	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 418 L6797708-61 MM-CRS-63	Sink	770	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 418 L6797708-62 MM-CRS-64	Sink	40.9	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 418 L6797708-63 MM-CRS-65	Sink	425	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 418 L6797708-64 MM-CRS-66	Sink	106	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 418 L6797708-65 MM-CRS-67	Sink	74.1	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 418 L6797708-66 MM-CRS-19	Sink	89.9	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Hall Next to room 430 L6797708-67 MM-DWB-69	Drinking Water Bubbler	25.8	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation
Teachers' Lounge Room 428 L6797708-69 MM-TL-71	Sink	82.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Teachers work room 422 L6797708-70 MM-TWR-72	Sink	72.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 416 L6797708-71 MM-CRS-Right-73	Sink	20.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 315 L6797708-75,76 MM-FP-77	Sink	17.3	6.78	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Teachers Work Room 322 L6797708-81 MM-TWR-82	Sink	72	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 328 L6797708-82 MM-OS-83	Sink	319	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 318 L6797708-85 MM-CRS-86	Sink	86.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 318 L6797708-86 MM-CRS-87	Sink	89.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 318 L6797708-87 MM-CRS-88	Sink	87.5	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 318 L6797708-88 MM-CRS-89	Sink	599	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 318 L6797708-89 MM-CRS-90	Sink	79.8	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 318 L6797708-90 MM-CRS-91	Sink	86.6	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 318 L6797708-91 MM-CRS-92	Sink	49.9	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Prep Room 318 A L6797708-92 MM-CRS-93	Sink	169	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 317 L6797708-93 MM-CRS-94	Sink	712	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 316 L6797708-94 MM-CRS-95	Sink	47.6	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 316 L6797708-95 MM-CRS-96	Sink	23.5	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 505 L6797708-97 MM-CRS-A	Sink	85.5	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
CT= Cafeteria Outlet
FP= Food Preparation Sink
TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
NS = Nurse's Office Sink
EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)
IM = Ice Machine
C = Clinic
DW = Dish Washing Area
CRS = Class Room Sink
LS = Library Sink
L = Library
APO = Assistant Principal's Office
BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.willingboroschools.org**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847

DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANCOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

June 5, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Twin Hills Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 71 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location **Sample ID/Field ID**	**Source**	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l** **(ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Activity Room THE-DWB-Right-30 L6772664-32	Drinking Water Bubbler	20.0	Flush Test	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resource is available for consumption.
Sample Location	**Source**	**First Draw Result in µg/l**	**Second Draw Flush Result in**	**Remedial Action**

Sample ID /Field ID		(ppb)	µg/l (ppb)	
Room 2 THE-CRS-31 L6772664-33	Sink	16.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For Handwashing Only". Flush Test. Adequate water resource is available for consumption.
Room 25 THE-CRS-45 L6772664-47	Sink	15.5	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For Handwashing Only". Flush Test. Adequate water resource is available for consumption.
Computer Lab THE-DWB-57 L6772664-59	Drinking Water Bubbler	19.3	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test in progress. Adequate water resource is available for consumption.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
CT= Cafeteria Outlet
FP= Food Preparation Sink
TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
NS = Nurse's Office Sink
EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)
IM = Ice Machine
C = Clinic
DW = Dish Washing Area
CRS = Class Room Sink
LS = Library Sink
L = Library
APO = Assistant Principal's Office
BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing

materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.willingboroschools.org**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools